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PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

SUBSCRIPTION (WITH
DIARY) 20/- PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPIES 9d.

No. 2637.

AUGUST 23. 1930.

Vol. CXIII.

CREMOR ALKALINUS 'A. & H.'

**For the Intensive Alkaline Treatment
of Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers**

Cremor Alkalinus 'A. & H.'

Formula A

Sod. Bicarb.	2 parts
Mag. Carb.	4 parts
Calcium Carb.	4 parts
Bismuth Carb.	1 part

This is the standard preparation
8 oz. bottle 9/- doz. net
Retail 1/3
80 oz. bottle 6/- each net

Cremor Alkalinus 'A. & H.'

Formula B

Sod. Bicarb.	2 parts
Mag. Carb.	3 parts
Calcium Carb.	4 parts
Bismuth Carb.	2 parts

This is employed in cases where
Formula A proves too laxative
8 oz. bottle 11/- doz. net
Retail 1/6
80 oz. bottle 9/- each net

Cremor Alkalinus 'A. & H.'

Formula C

Sod. Bicarb.	3 parts
Mag. Carb.	8 parts
Calcium Carb.	12 parts

Specially suitable for cases in which
a bismuth-free preparation is desired
8 oz. bottle 7/6 doz. net

Retail 1/-
80 oz. bottle 5/- each net

Cremor Alkalinus 'A. & H.'

Formula K

Sod. Bicarb.	2 parts
Mag. Carb.	3 parts
Calcium Carb.	4 parts
'Osmo' Kaolin	2 parts

The bismuth is replaced by colloidal
kaolin, which possesses marked
toxin-adsorbing properties
8 oz. bottle 7/6 doz. net
Retail 1/-
80 oz. bottle 5/- each net

Special literature sent on request

**Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,
London, E. 2**

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*New
Popular
Size*

MINIMUM RETAIL
PRICE IN GREAT
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W/S 14/- dozen.

The new “Popular Size” Morny “June Roses” Complexion Powder is characteristically “Morny” in its presentation in white square card case, uniform in design with the 3/6 and 5/- sizes; the contents, perfumed “JUNE ROSES,” are of that same wonderful quality that has made Morny Complexion Powder—a product of British manufacture—famous the world over.

This new size will tremendously increase demand for Morny “JUNE ROSES” Complexion Powder—now placed within the reach of an entirely new public—and it is with the fullest confidence that we urge immediate stocking and featuring of this new Morny business getter.

NOW AVAILABLE IN SUN TAN TINT.

APPLY FOR FULL PRICE LIST AND TERMS, ETC., TO:—

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LIMITED** **6 NEW BURLINGTON
STREET, LONDON, W.1**

Marking time doesn't lose ground but it's a sure way to be left behind!

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invites you to join forces in attempting better window salesmanship.

Existing conditions demand studied effort to invest every display with a maximum attractiveness and persuasion, whilst not forgetting the limited spending capacity of the public.

Own name packed goods cost less and are better value to the user and consumer than nationally advertised lines and yield much better profits too.

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Three lines

For Drugs and Chemicals

For Pharmaceuticals

For Proprietary Articles

For Toilet Preparations

*For every need of the modern
Pharmacy*

*We specialise in the following and offer
the best of packs and the keenest prices—*

**OLIVE OIL
MALT AND OIL
WATER GLASS
SALINES
FRUIT SQUASHES**

(ALL BULK OR PACKED)

DELIVERY: Our customers know the wonderful delivery service we already possess, but we have just added a further couple of new vans to our fleet. Almost week by week we are increasing the radius, the speed, and the frequency of our deliveries throughout the Northern area.

PLEASE LET US HAVE YOUR ENQUIRIES.

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS

Good News!



Ashes of Roses

BOURJOIS — PARIS

VANISHING CREAM AND COLD CREAM

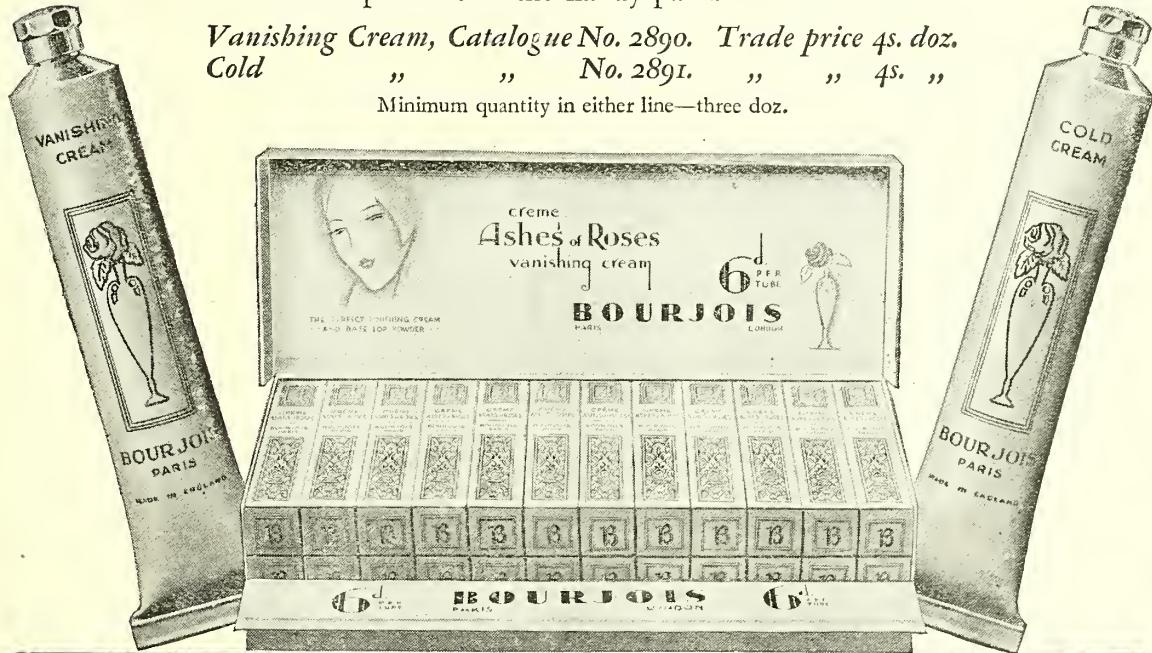
The public has asked for them — our friends the Pharmacists have asked for them — and here they are! Dainty tubes of "Ashes of Roses" Vanishing Cream and Cold Cream for the handbag, to sell at 6d. The same super quality as has always distinguished these creams.

Every tube is in an artistic carton and the very attractive Display Box holds 36 cartons.

Just what is wanted — the favourite creams with the favourite perfume in the handy pack.

*Vanishing Cream, Catalogue No. 2890. Trade price 4s. doz.
Cold " " " No. 2891. " " 4s. "*

Minimum quantity in either line — three doz.



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—are INDISPENSABLE

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Manufacturing Chemists and Essential Oil Distillers
COWPER STREET (ESTABLISHED 1833) LONDON, E.C.2

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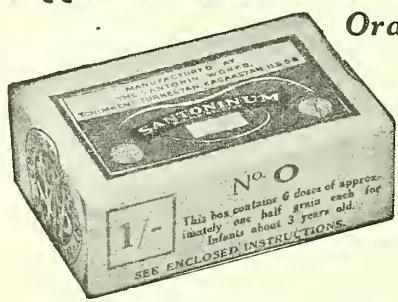
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The truest Specific known to Medical Science

Supplied in Bulk and Packed Doses for Human and Veterinary Use
Order from your wholesaler



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No. o.	$6 \times \frac{1}{2}$	Grain	-	1/-
No. 1.	6×1	"	-	1/6
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The Guide to the Canine Trade



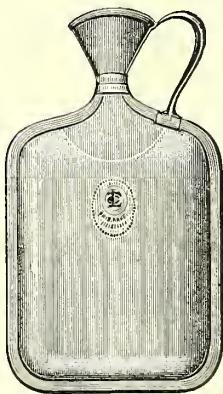
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NOW is the time for a PROFITABLE DISPLAY of
LUTON STRAW HAT DYES

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Write for Export Catalogue containing Very Special Export Prices and Discounts, together with Particulars of a Full Range of Stains, Varnishes, Colours and Dyes for all purposes

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Indigestion Tablets

and sell more to those who *want* to be sold

Full range of striking showmatter with every order

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**ANÆMIA, DEBILITY, and
CONVALESCENCE**, to Young
Women, Children and the Aged.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the
two principal meals.

Recommended by—
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"For more than thirty years St. Raphaël Wine has been exclusively prescribed, with success, in the Paris hospitals as a pure tonic, by eminent physicians, such as Magendie, Ros on Chomel, Veilpeau, Requin, Monieret, Rousseau, Grisolle, Laennec, &c."—*Union Médicale*, May 8 and June 12, 1873.

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FRANCE.*

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Wholesale Druggists.**

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PER RETURN OF POST

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SHOWS OVER 33% PROFIT.

4½ D. HOLIDAY'S 4½ D.
per tin. per tin.
GINGER BEER CRYSTALS

ONE TIN MAKES TWO GALLONS OF
Sparkling Home-Brewed Ginger Beer
NO BOILING OR STRAINING REQUIRED.

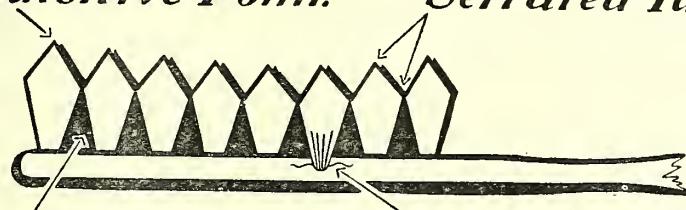
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3 doz. sample lot, post paid, 10/-. Advertising & Show Matter.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
HOLIDAY & CO. LTD., City Mills, Durham.

Maw's Page

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Inquisitive Point. Serrated Tufts.



Open Set Bristles. Silvered Wire Drawn.

The "Meritor" tooth brush literally bristles with strong selling points. Think of the inducements you can offer your customer to purchase a "Meritor" in preference to any other brush—the "inquisitive" pointed tufts—the hygienic open set bristles—the choice of bone or celluloid handles—the variety of sizes and patterns—the reasonable price—the printed guarantee.

But "Meritor" brushes also bristle with outstanding reasons why you should exert your best effort to sell

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Help to keep tooth brush business in the pharmacy. Stock, Display and Push

'Meritor' Tooth Brushes

S. Maw, Son & Sons, Ltd.,
Aldersgate St., London,
and Barnet.



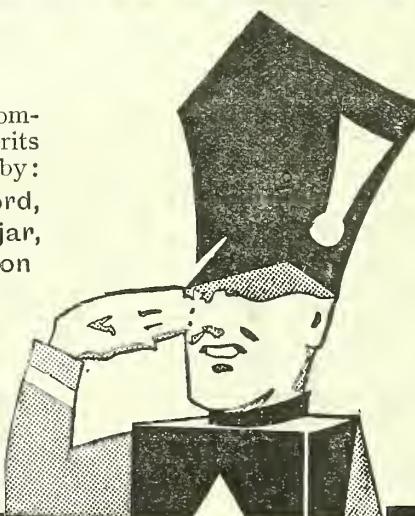
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SELLO
The fast
FILM

BRITISH
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THE PUBLIC WANTS SELO

Joint product, combining all the merits of, and distributed by:
Imperial, Ilford,
Illingworth, Rajar,
Gem, Wellington

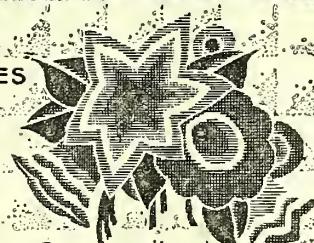


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POUR
BLONDÉS



SHAMPOOING

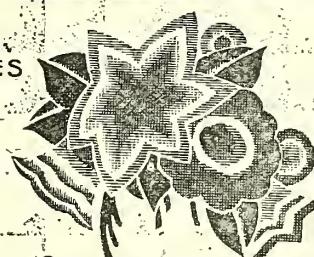
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CHEE
PA
FRI

Six reasons why DULCIA shampoos enjoy large and easy sales...

1. They are made by the great French Perfumer CHERAMY.
2. They dissolve into a deliciously perfumed foamy cream.
3. Produced in two varieties, for Blondes and for Brunes, they suit both fair and dark.
4. Their bright and colourful packing attracts the customer.
5. Their retail price is only 3[¢] per sachet.
6. A handsome Display Stand — the best of efficient silent sales mediums — is given free with initial order of one gross.

Don't miss sales. Order to-day.

POUR
BRUNES



SHAMPOOING DULCIA CHERAMY

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CHERAMY
PARIS

SHAMPOOS DULCIA CHERAMY PARIS

Larden Road PARFUMERIES DE PARIS Ltd. Acton-London

DEARBORN (1923) LTD.

37 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1

Telephone: HOLEORN 9669

Toilet Specialties.

	Price per doz. to Retailer	Selling Price P.A.T.A
PILENTA SOAP ..	10/-	1/-
A complexion soap;		
PROLACTUM ..	10/-	1/-
For the lips.		
PARSIDIUM JELLY ..	10/-	1/-
For wrinkles.		
ALLACITE OF ORANGE		
BLOSSOM ..	22/6	2/6
A dressing cream.		
BORANIUM ..	22/6	2/6
A hair tonic.		
CLEMINITE ..	22/6	2/6
For a face lotion.		
COLLIANDUM (Powder & Solide.)	22/6	2/6
For a face tint.		
PERGOL ..	22/6	2/6
A deodorant.		
TEKKO PASTE ..	22/6	2/6
Camphor cream.		
STALLAX ..	13/6	1/6
For a shampoo.	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE ..	31/6	3/6
For clearing the skin		
PHEMINOL ..	36/-	4/-
A depilatory.		
MENNALINE ..	36/-	4/-
For the eyelashes.		
MERCOLIZED WAX ..	18/-	2/-
A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL ..	36/-	4/-
For oily complexions and blackheads.		
SILMERINE ..	22/6	2/6
Hair-curling fluid.		
BARSYDE ..	22/6	2/6
Dandruff eradicator.		
TAMMALITE ..	22/6	2/6
For grey and faded hair.		
LIQUID PERGOL ..	31/6	3/6
To check excessive perspiration locally		
BICROLIUM ..	22/6	2/6
For whitening the hands.		
COCONOIDIS ..	31/6	3/6
For figure development.		
SIPOLITE ..	18/-	2/-
A new depilatory.		

The Products of

Messrs. PARKER, BELMONT & CO.

CLYNOL BERRIES ..	36/-	4/-
For obesity.		
SOFT PALERIUM ..	45/-	5/-
For wrinkles.		
LIQUID NAIL POLISH ..	10/-	1/-
Brilliant and lasting.		

Stocked by ALL Wholesale Houses.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

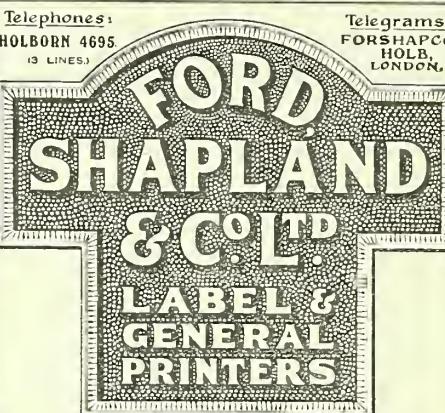
South Africa: LENNON, LTD., Cape Town, etc.
SIVE BROS. & KARNOVSKY, LTD., Johannesburg.

India: FRAMJEE & SON, Bombay.

A. I. CHOUDRY, Calcutta.

New Zealand: SHARLAND & CO., Auckland and Wellington.

Irish Free State: MAY, ROBERTS & CO., LTD., Dublin.



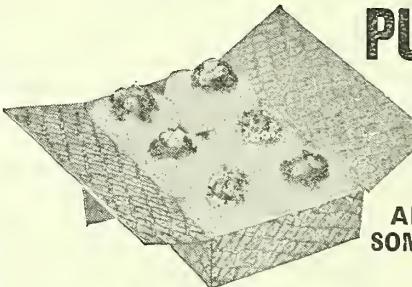
FINE ART SHOWCARDS, CARTONS,
ENVELOPES FOR SHAMPOO POWDERS,
CORN SILK, ETC.

**"Sol-Vo" Sanitary Paper
in Rolls & Packets.**

AGENTS FOR THE REGISTRATION
OF TRADE MARKS.

**GT TURNSTILE
HIGH HOLBORN
LONDON W.C.1**

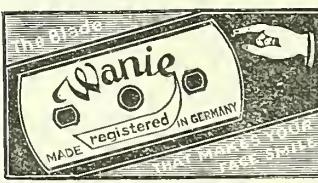
PUFFS



ALWAYS
SOMETHING
NEW

WILLIAMSON BROS., LTD.

Hop. 3419, 177 Southwark Bridge Rd., LONDON, S.E.1



**IF IT
SHAVES
IT'S
WANIE**

The Blade that SELLS as it SHAVES—
“LIKE GREASED LIGHTNING !”

Obtainable from all leading Wholesalers.

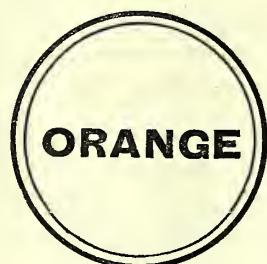
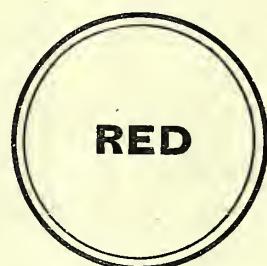
FREE SAMPLE ON REQUEST

Dept. C.D., WANIE DISTRIBUTING CO., 89 Aldgate High St., E.C.3

North'n Distributors: S. KALISKY (Aldgate) Ltd., 16 Withy Gv., Manch't'r.

Irish Free State Agents:

Messrs. W. A. FREEDMAN & CO., 21 Merchant's Quay, DUBLIN.



A CLEAR ROAD TO PACKED SPECIALITY PROFIT

The "Signal Success" of

AYRTON'S "H.F." TOILET SERIES

at a popular price should induce you to make a composite display of the series including the new addition

"H.F." BAY LEAF BRILLIANTINE

The sweet, natural, aromatic freshness of the Bay Leaves adds an extra charm which is absent from ordinary Brilliantine.

A separate showcard for each item. The finest current counter speciality series in Pharmacy.

Delightfully Presented. :: Great Value.



In patent sprinkler bottles with fine gilt canopy caps, screwing direct on to the bottle. Tastefully labelled and wrapped in cellophane.

"H.F." BRILLIANTINE	Elegant and Refined
"H.F." VIOLET OIL	An Aristocrat
"H.F." TOILET PARAFFIN	Delightfully Perfumed
"H.F." BAY LEAF BRILLIANTINE	Tonic and Charming

1 OZ.	2 OZ.	4 OZ.		
4/-	per	6/-	doz.	8/-

Assorted sample dozen post free to any Trading Chemist.

AYRTON'S of LIVERPOOL

SPHERE SUPERB POWDER PUFF

A new Puff made of Sylkie-down Velour. The pile on this beautiful puff is produced in such a way as to retain just sufficient powder to enable the user to apply it smoothly and evenly, without streaks, as is the case with coarser materials.

Supplied in assorted colours and sizes.

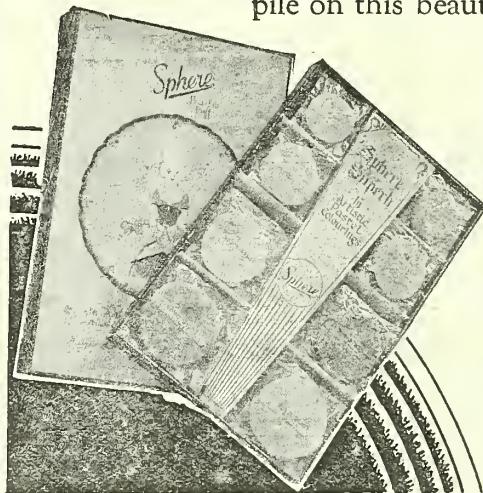
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY BOX.

No. PF 50 as illustrated, 2 doz. in a box ... 6/6 per box.

Assorted Six Puffs each 2", 2½", 2¾", and 3¼" to the box.

Wholesale only:

FAIRE BROS. & CO., LTD., LEICESTER.



Everybody's using it now!

Snowfire Cream has gone from success to success. Thousands of women to-day rely on this pure, non-greasy vanishing cream as a skin-protector and beautifier. Its name and reputation, backed by consistent advertising, has made Snowfire the leader among popular priced face creams.

Snowfire CREAM

In Opal Jars and Aluminium hand-bag containers at 1/3 and 3d. respectively (retail).



Manufactured by
F. W. HAMPSHIRE & CO.
(1927), LTD.
SUNNYDALE WORKS, DERBY.

Your customers want your help about this

When a woman comes into your shop and asks you for a safe, reliable hair-tinting method, she depends entirely on your advice and help. What an opportunity for you! You can recommend Nuctone wholeheartedly. Nuctone is doubly safe—it is guaranteed free from poisonous ingredients so that it cannot hurt the most sensitive scalp, and it has been *proved* 100 per cent. successful at demonstrations throughout the country. *Anyone* can achieve perfect results at home with Nuctone, merely by following the simple instructions on the package. Widespread national advertising has already told women about Nuctone. See that you are ready to get *your* share of the steadily increasing demand for Nuctone.

NUCTONE

FOR GREY HAIR

GRADUAL In four shades—Nuctone and Nuctone Concentré, Nuctone Eclaire and Eclaire Concentré.
3/9 per bottle, 32/- per dozen.
6/6 per bottle, 52/- per dozen.

INSTANTER In nineteen natural shades.
4/6 per tin, 33/- per dozen.
6/6 per tin, 48/- per dozen.

Order through your usual wholesaler, or from

J. C. GAMBLER & CO., LTD.
211 BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.E.1



A DISTINCTIVE SETTING for distinguished products

BLUE, GOLD & IVORY

THE "Ivory" Tin Series presents hand-made Lozenges of the highest quality admirably packed for display purposes. The colour scheme of "Ivory" tins contrasted with the rich blue and gold outer is both striking and artistic. Prepared from approved formulæ under ideal conditions, the Lozenges themselves can be recommended with complete confidence. Now is the time to show them to your customers.

THE "IVORY" TIN SERIES OF LOZENGES

BRONCHIAL ::
CATARRH :: ::
PEPPERMINT :: ::
IODISED THROAT

9d. tins

P.A.T.A.

5/6 per dozen

6 dozen 5/3 dozen



To EXPORT BUYERS—All orders and enquiries should be addressed to our Sole Export Agents
Wm. ALFRED JONES, Ltd., West India House, Liverpool

THOMAS KERFOOT & CO LTD,
BARDSLEY VALE, LANCASHIRE,
& Bardsley House, London, N.1
ESTABLISHED 1797.

D/915

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B B

OIL of LEMON SOLUBLE OIL of LEMON TERPENELESS OIL of LEMON SESQUITERPENELESS OIL of LEMON

The high standard of **QUALITY** invariably maintained by each of these Lemon products is such as to ensure true **ECONOMY** in use — as well as the maximum of effectiveness for its individual purpose. *Therefore, if it's Lemon, ask*

WHITE, TOMKINS & COURAGE, LTD.
REIGATE

Surrey

Established 1795.

LAUTIER FILS

Works: GRASSE (France) & BEYRUT (Syria).

Essential Oils and Synthetics.
All Raw Materials for Perfumery.

Olive, Peach Kernel, Sweet Almond Oils
Floral Waters.

Sole Agents for:—

PAOLO VILARDI *Messina Oils:*
Lemon, Bergamote, Sweet Orange, etc.

S.A. FLORFE *Spanish Oils:*
Spike Lavender, Rosemary, Thyme,
Pennyroyal, etc.

C. MINTCHEFF & KETCHEDJIEFF
Otto of Rose. Bulgarian.

Wholesale and Export only.

LAUTIER FILS, Ltd. 187 Commercial St., London E.1.
Tel. Add. "Lautier, Phone, London." Phone: Bishopsgate 8271/2



BY APPOINTMENT

GUARANTEED PURE
ENGLISH
PEPPERMINT
OIL

Grown and Distilled from Mitcham Plants

by

CHIVERS
& SONS LTD.
HISTON, CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND

Samples & Quotations on request
from the sole selling Agents

BRUCE STARKE & CO.

16 WATER LANE, GREAT TOWER ST., LONDON, E.C.3

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KOTEX SAYS

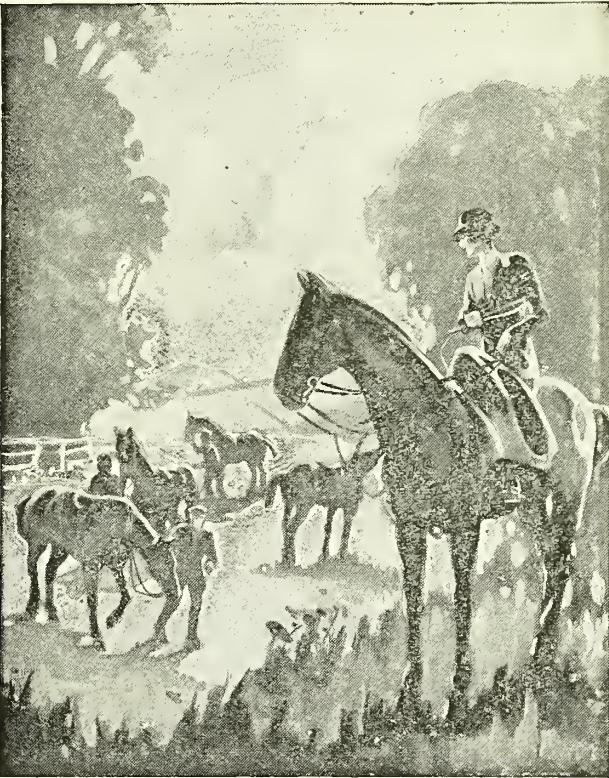
*"Let Health
have First Consideration..."*

THE old English pastimes survive because they stand for what is healthy in the traditions of our race. Few perhaps are able to indulge in this ancient sport, yet most believe in some form of outdoor pursuit in the interests of good health.

In these days it is still more necessary to study everything in relation to health. Once lost it is hard to regain. So whatever promotes personal well-being is to be encouraged. Give first consideration to health.

**Kotex stands for
hygienic purity.**

The white cross on every KOTEX box denotes that the product fulfils all modern standards of hygiene. The highly absorbent Cellucotton is absolutely pure. Not every buyer of KOTEX realises that a great quantity of the same Cellucotton is bought by hospitals for surgical use. There could be no better guarantee of purity than this fact. The gauze that encompasses the



Cellucotton filler is the same sterilized gauze that the medical profession uses — but with an added degree of softness. KOTEX is made and packed under strict medical supervision. Every box is sealed in a way that gives dustproof protection to the contents even after it has been opened.

Related to HYGIENE, there is another unique feature—

**Kotex guarantees
complete deodorization.**

Laboratory tests disclose that no other sanitary product has the degree of efficiency which our patented deodorant gives. It has been perfected by much experiment in co-operation with Hospitals. This feature is very costly, but KOTEX have aimed at giving to women the best sanitary protection possible.

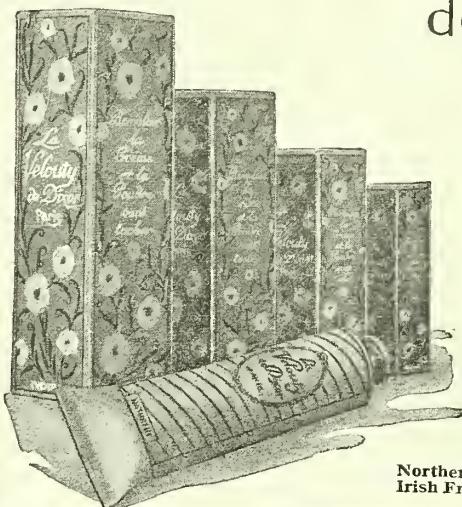
You may have little chance of explaining these special merits to your customers, but we would like every dealer to know that KOTEX gives best value.

KOTEX
LIMITED
78 SALSBURY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.6

Telephone: Maida Vale 2900

the original combined Cream and Powder

La VELOUTY de DIXOR Paris



The advertised line that you are asked for.

NOW ON P.A.T.A.

Samples free upon receipt of trade card or billhead.

PRICES :—	Full size pot	21/-	doz.	RETAIL	2/9
	Super tube	22/-	"	"	3/-
	Large tube	14/-	"	"	2/-
	Medium tube	7/-	"	"	1/-
	Handbag tube	3/-	"	"	6d.

Made in four shades:

WHITE, IVORY, NATURAL and OCHRE.

Obtainable from your regular Wholesaler or direct from the Sole British Agents:

DEBACQ & HARROP,
68 Newman Street, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

Sole Distributors for
Northern Ireland: ROBERT MAYRS & CO., 43 Chichester Street, BELFAST
Irish Free State: MAY ROBERTS & CO. LTD., Grand Canal Quay, DUBLIN

Moderately priced—
yet unsurpassed
at ANY price

MYATT DAYMARK BLADES

For double-edge razors

Five for 1/3
50% PROFIT
ON COST

Sole Manufacturers
W. J. MYATT & CO., LTD.
BIRMINGHAM

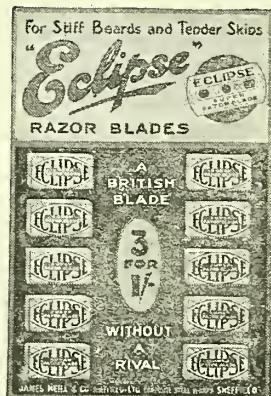
3 reasons why

YOU SHOULD DISPLAY
THIS NEW CARD
ON YOUR COUNTER

1
QUICK
SALES

2
HANDY
PACKETS

3
POPULAR
PRICE



To meet the popular demand "Eclipse" Blades are now put up in one shilling packets of three blades on attractive Display Cards, in addition to the standard packets of 5's & 10's.

Order your card to-day from
your usual Wholesaler, or direct
from the Manufacturers.

Made by
JAMES NEILL & CO. (SHEFFIELD) LTD.
Crucible Steel Manufacturers, SHEFFIELD.

5
for
1/8

3
for
1/-

CRÈME TOKALON SKINFOODS

The new large sizes contain almost
twice the quantity of the small sizes



ROSE COLOUR

(for Night use)

LARGE SIZE 2/- SMALL SIZE 1/3

WHITE COLOUR

(vanishing)

LARGE SIZE 1/6 SMALL SIZE 1/-

**BIG NATIONAL ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN
DURING WEEK ENDING AUGUST 30th**

**WITH
FULL IN
PAGES**

**DAILY MAIL
DAILY EXPRESS
NEWS-CHRONICLE**

Be sure to have good supplies to meet the increased demand that is sure to be created by this big push.

**MAIL YOUR ORDER
TO-DAY TO**

TOKALON LTD.

212-214 Gt. Portland Street,
LONDON, W.1

---ANNOUNCEMENT---

Trial Size Tubes of Crème Tokalon Skinfood Rose Colour are also available as samples, selling at 6d. per tube

Trade Price **4/6** per doz. Net

LOZENGES PASTILLES

LIQUORICE & MENTHOL

Glossettes
REGD.

Compressed Tablets

PACKED OR IN BULK, FOR WHOLESALE,
— RETAIL AND EXPORT TRADES —

ERNEST JACKSON & Co., Ltd.

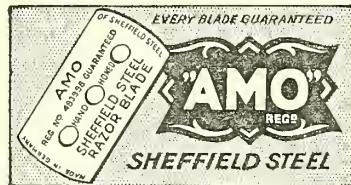
London Office: Plantain Place, Crosby Row, Boro', S.E.1

Works: CREDITON, Devon

Phones: Hop 2668 and Crediton 10.

AMO

THE INCOMPARABLE
BLADE THAT SHEWS
120% PROFIT



Nationally Advertised. OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESAVERS.
FREE SAMPLE BLADE AND ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION TO—
AMO SAFETY RAZOR BLADE Co., Ltd. Broad St. House

DISPLAY
AND SELL
“AMO”
SHAVING
PRODUCTS

LONDON, E.C.2

Tried & Proved

Rowland's Macassar Oil is no new preparation; it has been used all over the world for more than 137 years and everywhere it is held in the highest esteem. It is guaranteed to

contain no injurious substance

P.A.T.A.

3/6, 7/-

& 10/6

Red for dark hair;

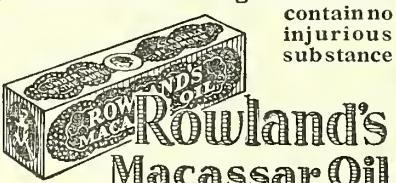
golden for

fair or

grey hair.

From all

Wholesalers



A. ROWLAND & SONS, Ltd., 112 Guilford St., London, W.C.1

RM4T

1/3 PROFIT ON EVERY
BOTTLE SOLD

The new eyebrow beautifier, "PERM BROW," has gained the instant approval of smart women everywhere. It is waterproof, does not rub off, is easy to apply, and lends a lasting charm.

PERM BROW

Our consistent consumer advertising has created an increasing demand. Get a stock now—every bottle gives you 1/3 PROFIT!

Obtainable from all
wholesale houses or
direct from our West
End sales office:—



MIRUS LTD., 53a MADDOX STREET, W.1

BATH & TOILET SALTS DE LUXE *Nymphalea* INSTANTLY SOLUBLE EVEN IN COLD WATER

Retail: 1/-, 3/- & 6/6 P.A.T.A.

Patentees & Sole Manufacturers

SUPERFINE CHEMICALS, Ltd., FELTHAM MIDDLESEX.

SHADEINE

FOR TINTING GREY HAIR

This popular article is largely advertised and stocked by all Wholesale Houses.
Trial size 8d. per doz. 6/-
1/4 size, per doz. 12/-
2/6 size, per doz. 24/-
3/9 size, per doz. 36/-

The SHADEINE CO., 58 Westbourne Grove, London, W.2

TATCHO

THE HAIR RESTORER

Sample Size 6d.

6 Bottles in Case for
Counter Display,
4/- PER DOZ.

PROMOTES, PRODUCES,
BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR
1/3 size .. 12/6 per doz.
2/9 size .. 26/- per doz.

TATCHO Laboratories, 5 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2

NURSE HARVEY'S MIXTURE

A safe, simple and reliable remedy for Children's Ailments is advertised so extensively in the daily and weekly Press as to bring mothers to the retailer without effort on his part.

The selling has been done before the mother reaches the chemist, and, having supplied her, it is only common sense to claim she will buy other family necessaries from him. Moreover, the continuous demand for it produces a quick turnover.

For Direct Terms apply to—
OSCAR SCRUTON & CO., YORK

Only 7 days left for your AMAMI BONUS PARCEL 60% PROFIT send at once

	Cost Price	Selling Price
3 doz. 6d. No. 1 Sachets	13s. 6d.	18s. 0d.
3 doz. 6d. No. 5 Sachets	13s. 6d.	18s. 0d.
3 doz. 3d. No. 1 Sachets	6s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
3 doz. 3d. No. 5 Sachets	6s. 9d.	9s. 0d.
Three 6d. No. 7 Sachets		1s. 6d.
Two 6d. No. 8 Sachets		1s. 0d.
Two 6d. No. 9 Sachets		1s. 0d.
One 6d. No. 10 Sachet		6d.
One 6d. No. 1 Sachet		6d.
INCLUDED FREE		
	£2 0s. 6d.	£2 18 6
	4s. 0d.	
	£1 16s. 6d.	

less than 10% one month
Carriage paid

..SHOW
MATERIAL
FREE

SEND at once if you wish to benefit from this generous offer. Owing to the immense demand for the AMAMI SHAMPOO BONUS PARCEL, orders are being filled in strict rotation, and a certain delay is regrettably unavoidable.

The offer definitely closes August 30th so place your order now. Parcels will be despatched in strict rotation.

From your usual wholesaler or direct from Prichard & Constance (Mfg) Ltd., 11, Broad Street, W.C.2.

Introduce to your clientele this new hygienic way of applying face cream

Women are daily realising that the old order of applying cream to the face, neck and arms with the finger tips is both unhygienic and unsatisfactory. These new essentials of cleanliness give birth to a new invention—

THE FACE CALMA

—which enables the application of face cream and ensures it going deep down into the pores of the skin, feeding the hungry tissues and building up sagging muscles. Be prepared for this new market and meet the demand for this quick selling and necessary invention



The FACE CALMA

VIOLETTE CALMA

Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, W.1

Tell your women customers what the Doctors say—"Never massage the face with the fingers." Remember that a new customer generally REMAINS A CUSTOMER.

de Luxe ART. SILK BANDAGES

Crêpsyl

(WOVEN CRÊPE)
Dainty and ideal for
understocking wear.

BANDAGES—widths 2in. to 4in. 1/8 to 3/4 ea.
BINDER—widths 4in. to 15in. 3/4 to 12/6 ea.

Beware of imitations and copies.

There is only one Crêpsyl Bandage, and
only one Silwick. Passing off is illegal.

Silwick

(WOVEN STOCKINETTE)
Ideal for Varicose Veins.
Bandages 2/- to 4/- ea.
Binders 4/- to 15/- ea.

ALL BINDERS REINFORCED TO PREVENT
SAGGING. SAMPLE CUTTINGS FROM MAKERS.

H. W. LAKE LTD.
6 & 7 C.D. Redcross Street
LONDON, E.C.1



THE "WENBERY"

The Hot Water
Bottle which
satisfies your
Customers.

BRITISH MADE
and
GUARANTEED

Cover your re-
quirements for
the season at
the present
low prices and
ORDER NOW.

"NEWBERYS"

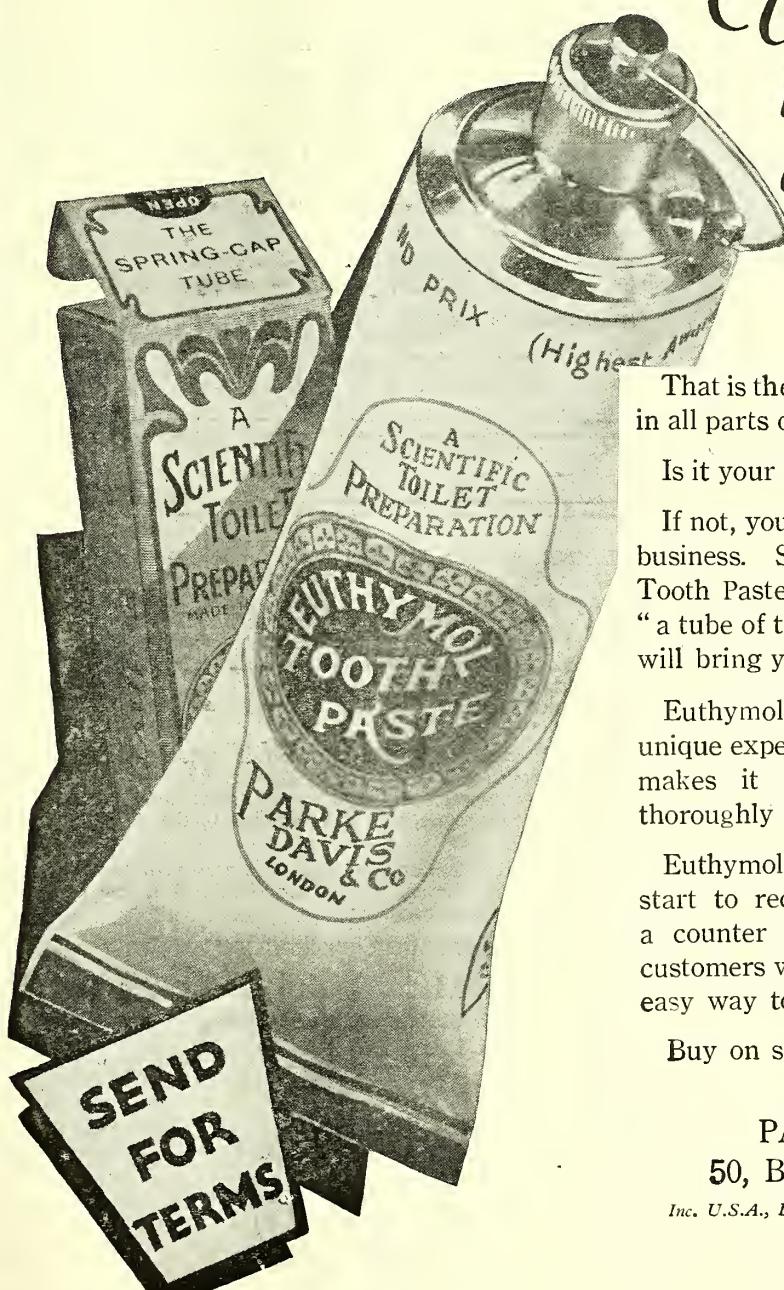
(F. NEWBERY & SONS LTD)

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE,

Tredegar House, LONDON, E.C.1
Hope St., CARDIFF Phone: 2374 College Lane,
CLERKENWELL, 0423 L'pool Royal 743 LIVERPOOL

Euthymol TOOTH PASTE

*Undoubtedly
the best seller
amongst quality
tooth pastes*



That is the report we receive from chemists in all parts of the country.

Is it your experience?

If not, you are possibly missing much good business. Secure this by offering Euthymol Tooth Paste to customers who ask simply for "a tube of tooth paste." Every sale so made will bring you profit, credit, and *repeat orders*.

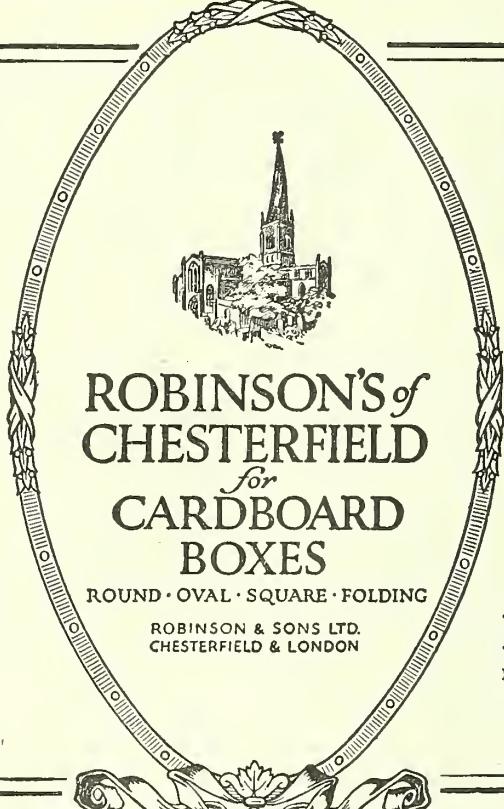
Euthymol is pharmaceutically perfect—our unique experience in tooth-paste manufacture makes it so—and users, new and old, thoroughly appreciate its quality.

Euthymol is already half sold before you start to recommend it. A window display, a counter display, and your influence on customers will complete many new sales—an easy way to make good profits.

Buy on special terms—it pays *well*.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,
50, Beak Street, London, W.1.

Inc. U.S.A., Liability Ltd. : Laboratories, Hounslow, Middlesex.



**ROBINSON'S of
CHESTERFIELD**
for
**CARDBOARD
BOXES**

ROUND · OVAL · SQUARE · FOLDING

ROBINSON & SONS LTD.
CHESTERFIELD & LONDON



BEADED BOXES

The boxes illustrated above are finding increasing favour amongst chemists. They are dust-proof and air-tight and of a very attractive appearance. Fitted with a flanged metal lid which is easily lifted out they form a very useful container. Blank panel on reverse side for printing in Customer's name and address.

ROBINSON & SONS, Ltd.
Manufacturers of ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING
CARDBOARD BOXES.

CHESTERFIELD

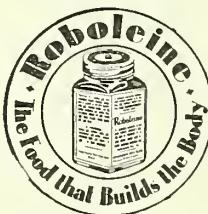


ROBOLEINE contains all essential vitamins:— B O N E MARROW: Yellow marrow from the long bones to stimulate formation of red corpuscles and so strengthen the whole nervous system. Red marrow from the rib bones to stimulate formation of white corpuscles and increase resistance to disease. MALT, a natural laxative and source of energy. EGG YOLK, containing lecithin, the greatest nerve food known. LEMON JUICE, neutralised for building bone and preventing skin trouble.

ROBOLEINE corrects Metabolism and is recommended in cases of Malnutrition, Debility, Sleeplessness, Loss of Weight, and in all Tuberculous conditions; also to Nursing and Expectant Mothers as a galactagogue, and as an adjunct in the Dieting of Infants, etc., etc.

ROBOLEINE is concentrated nourishment that revitalises the body and feeds the nerves. Easily assimilable, it is the best reconstructive tonic food available.

WRITE FOR TERMS TO
OPPENHEIMER SON & Co., Ltd.,
HANDFORTH LABORATORIES,
CLAPHAM ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.9



PRECIPITATED CHALK

LIGHTEST—MEDIUM—DENSE.
And All Other Grades To Suit Every Purpose.
CHEMICALS FOR ALL INDUSTRIES.

Phone: Central 4613. Tel. Add.: "Levermore, Phone, London."
A. LEVERMORE & CO. LTD. ABC Codes
110 CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.4. 5th & 6th Editions.

FREDK. FINK & CO.

10 & 11 MINCING LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.
TEL: ROYAL 5094.

GUMS, ARABIC and TRAGACANTH as Imported or
Finely Powdered. :: SHELLACS ALL GRADES.

TREBLES

SHOP FITTERS
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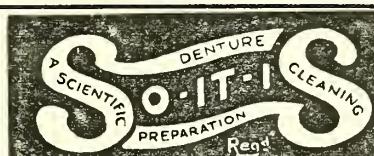
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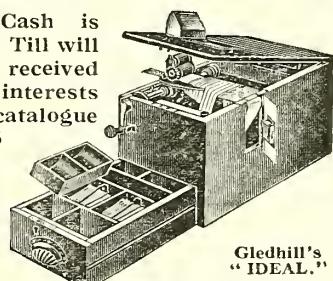
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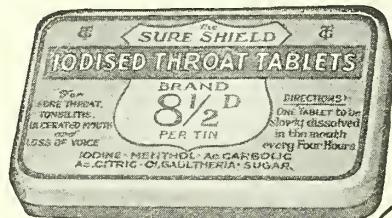
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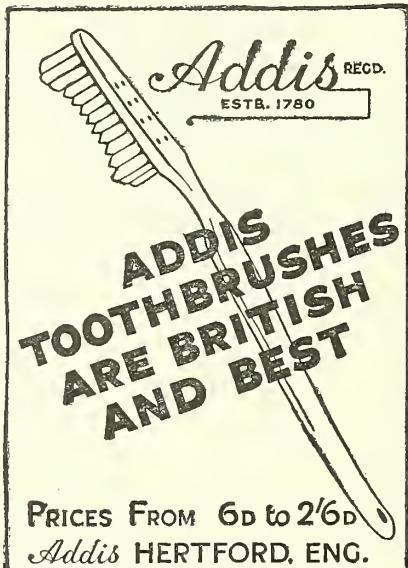
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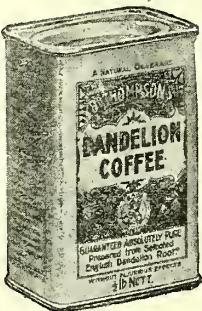
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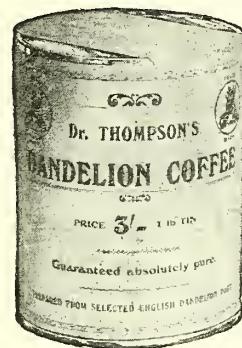
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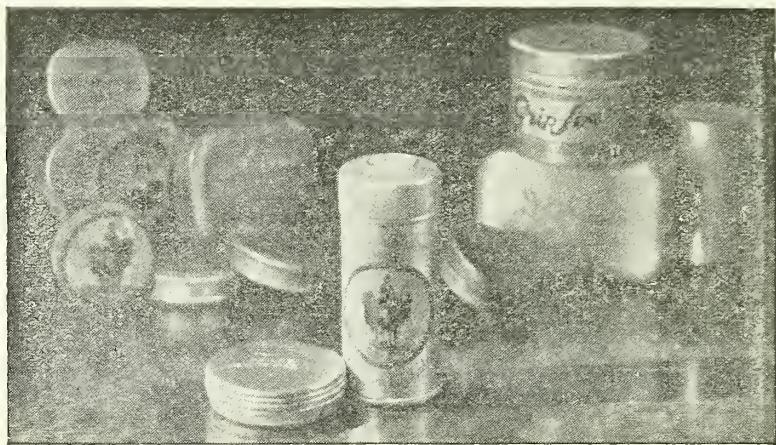
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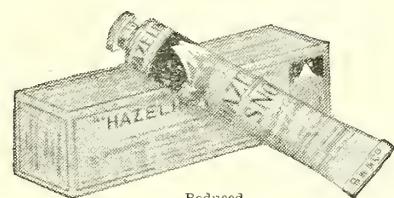
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English and Welsh News

The Editor will be obliged if subscribers will send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections.

Report on Hollow-Ware

The report of the Standing Committee appointed to inquire concerning the marking of imported wrought enamelled hollow-ware (C. & D., June 7, p. 683) has just been issued (Stationery Office, 2d.). It is recommended that such ware, if commonly used for domestic purposes, shall bear an indication of origin on importation and sale or exposure for sale. The recommendation does not apply to toys nor to the following articles:—Douche-pans, bed-pans, male and female urinals, oval chambers, airtight closet pails, bidets and stands, conical ewers with covers, trays for midwifery bags, instrument trays, catheter trays, sterilising trays and apparatus, sterilising kettles, inhalers, spitting mugs, medicine tumblers graduated, sick-feeders, graduated measures, blood measures, solution and evaporating bowls, chemists' infusion pots, bandage boxes and chemists' jars.

Inquests

An inquiry was held at Beverley, recently, concerning the death of Mr. H. Hodge, assistant solicitor to the East Riding County Council, who died after taking an overdose of aspirin. Evidence was given to the effect that Mr. Hodge had suffered from severe headaches, and had taken aspirin habitually. The verdict was "Death from misadventure."

At an inquest held on August 12, concerning the death of Freda May Egan, aged four, who died after taking Jeyes' Fluid from a bottle in the bathroom of the house, the coroner observed that the bottle seemed to be properly labelled, but the words "Poison—not to be taken" might perhaps have been larger. He could not see that anyone was to blame.

The Spilsby coroner held an inquest, on August 12, on the body of Mr. Albert E. Enderby, a local farmer who, the evidence showed, had suffered from depression.

On the previous day he died after showing symptoms of irritant poisoning, and arsenic was subsequently found in the stomach contents. The source was stated to be a weed-killer. A verdict that the deceased poisoned himself while of unsound mind was returned.

An inquest was held at Clitheroe, on August 18, on the body of Tom Whittaker, a salesman living at Burnley, who died at his son's residence. Evidence was given to the effect that he poisoned himself with carbolic acid while of unsound mind. The coroner remarked: I have been in communication with the authorities as to the sale of these lethal poisons. Death from carbolic acid must be very terrible; the pain must be enormous, terrific. I would like your opinion as to whether it would be an advantage that the label under which the contents of these bottles of lethal poison are easily purchasable in the open market should contain particulars of the antidote. Dr. Fairweather: I think it is very desirable. At Blackburn Infirmary we get a lot of poisoning cases sent in. The frequency of lysol poisoning is remarkable in my experience, and if the antidotes were given on the bottle it might probably lead to the saving of life.

Liverpool

Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, F.I.C., Ph.C., who underwent an operation recently, has left for Colwyn Bay to recuperate.

"Repels midges" is the unusual feature claimed in a local display of face powder. Cynical people have been asking if midges are all that it repels.

Mr. Lathom Holmes (nephew of a C. & D. Liverpool correspondent) was among the successful candidates at the Qualifying examination, held in Edinburgh recently.

The number of qualified men available in Liverpool at present greatly exceeds the demand. One wholesale house has on its list the names of about eighty such applicants for work.

Manchester

Provisional bookings have been made to accommodate 500 visitors at the principal hotels in the centre of the city, when the British Pharmaceutical Conference meets in Manchester next July. At a recent meeting of the Manchester City Council it was decided that an official reception will be given to the Conference on that occasion.

The numerous friends and colleagues of Mr. William Kirkby, M.Sc., learned with great regret of the passing away of Mrs. Kirkby, who was loved and respected by all those friends who had the pleasure of knowing her intimately. Mrs. Kirkby will be sadly missed by many Conference visitors, especially by those who remember Mr. Kirkby's presidency eleven years ago.

A preliminary meeting to elect a committee and discuss arrangements for an annual reunion of past students of the Manchester University Pharmacy Students' Association will be held at the Clydesdale Club, Turner Street, at 3.15 p.m. on Wednesday, September 3. Any past students who are interested and unable to attend the meeting are asked to communicate with the secretary, Miss J. Duncan, Victoria University, Manchester.

Sheffield

The cutting of photographic film prices is causing annoyance in one district.

Satisfaction is expressed at the manner in which the pricing of prescriptions is carried out at the North-East Midland Pricing Bureau.

The general feeling in the city regarding the proposed limitation of assistants' hours is that chemists should take no action in the matter.

Some uncertainty apparently exists among local panel chemists as to what should be supplied when tr. chlor. et morph. co. is ordered. The 1914 preparation is intended, the old local arrangement having been cancelled.

Miscellaneous

BOTANICAL CONGRESS.—The fifth International Botanical Congress opened at Cambridge on August 16. On the previous evening the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Mrs. Addison held a reception in London for the delegates, who also visited the headquarters of the Linnean Society. The president of the Conference is Professor A. C. Seward, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge since 1906; and the work of presenting and discussing papers is divided into eight sections. On August 20 several foreign botanists received honorary degrees at the Senate House.

IN THE COURTS.—At Hull, on August 13, Charles A. Banks was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division for stealing cameras from the pharmacies of Mr. Wall, Anlaby Road, Mr. W. Stocks, Anlaby Road, and Mr. E. Hindle, North Road.—At St. Helens Police Court, recently, Thomas Greenwood, Alfred Street, was fined 40s., with 21s. costs, for having sold a liquid soap containing 5 per cent. of carbolic acid or its homologues unlabelled and not in a container distinguishable by touch. The defendant was also fined 20s., with 21s. costs, for aiding and abetting George H. Edmondson in the commission of a similar offence. Edmondson was fined 5s.

Business Changes

TAYLORS' DRUG CO., LTD., have acquired the business of G. H. LAIRD & SONS, 40 Queensferry Street and 27A Earl Grey Street, Edinburgh.

Miss F. K. SELFE has retired from the firm of Poultney, Selfe & Co., manufacturers of surgical, medical and scientific glassware, Harley Street, Bow Road, London, E.3, and the business is being carried on by Mr. H. J. Poultney.

Scottish News**Brevities**

A Scottish chemist, who has a specially well-built poison cupboard, found himself in temporary difficulties recently, when his *locum* carried off the key.

Miss Myra Duncan, M.A., daughter of Mr. George Duncan, chemist and druggist, Dufftown, has been appointed mathematics and science teacher at Mortlach Secondary School.

Mr. David Campbell, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., Pollok Lecturer in Pharmacology and Therapeutics in the University of Glasgow, has been appointed Regius Professor of Materia Medica at Aberdeen University as from September 30.

Irish News**Brevities**

Mr. A. C. McBride, Ph.C., Armagh, has been appointed district representative on the Ulster Swimming Council.

The Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland has announced, in connection with the forthcoming introduction of medical benefits, that a provisional list of the names and addresses of medical practitioners prepared to undertake insurance practice will be published early in September.

Belfast

The Public Health Committee of Belfast Corporation has accepted the tenders of Fred Storey, Ltd., for three items, and that of John Clarke & Co. (Successors), Ltd., for two items for Purdysburn Fever Hospital.

At a meeting of the Police Committee of the Belfast Corporation the Commissioner of Police forwarded applications for licences under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, and intimated that the police had no objection to the licences being granted. The Executive Officer reported the receipt of seven applications for licences, and stated that in accordance with the regulations the secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for Northern Ireland had been notified. Authority was given for the issue of the licences when satisfactory reports have been received.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
Examination Matters

The certificates awarded at the recent Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination were presented on the afternoon of August 6. The president was in the chair, and among others present were the vice-president (Mr. F. G. Hines), Mr. A. J. Jenkin, and Mr. J. Christie (chairman of the South African Pharmacy Board).

We are informed that the re-examination fee for the Chemist and Druggist Qualifying examination in case of failure is £6 6s., not as printed in our issue of August 16.

Branch Meetings

Sheffield.—A meeting of the Executive committee of the Sheffield and District Branch was held recently. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Chairman, Mr. John Austen; Vice-Chairman, Mr. John H. W. R. Turner; Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Hewitt; Secretary, Mr. E. A. Kirman; Auditors, Messrs. H. G. Williams and F. Hindle. It was decided to hold a "Joy Night" on November 27. Messrs. Hobson, Kirman and Piper were appointed to deal with the matter.

Colonial and Foreign News

NEW RUSSIAN SYSTEM.—The dispensing of liquid medicaments by means of burettes has been adopted in many Russian pharmacies, after two years' trial in Moscow. It is claimed for the method that it is more accurate, more hygienic and quicker than any existing system.

EXPORT OF NARCOTICS FROM TURKEY.—Supplementary to the law of December 15, 1928, on the commerce and manufacture of narcotics, the National Assembly, on June 4, 1930, passed a law requiring Turkish producers, under heavy penalties, to give notice to the authorities of any narcotics intended for export. This law came into force on June 12.

NEW PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE IN OSLO.—The new pharmaceutical institute is expected to be open by the end of 1931. The building fund totals 1,400,000 crowns, and 250,000 crowns has been allowed for equipment. It is proposed to equip the buildings with the latest and best apparatus used for work and experimentation along pharmaceutical lines. Plans and work are under the direction of Professor Farup.

SALE OF PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALITIES IN SPAIN.—According to a Royal Decree of July 16, 1930, a committee is to be formed as soon as possible to make recommendations on Article 13 of the Royal Decree of February 9, 1924, dealing with the sale of pharmaceutical specialities, and to determine which packed preparations may be allowed to be sold by druggists and which on account of their medicinal character shall be kept exclusively by pharmacists.

THE PUNJAB RESIN INDUSTRY.—In reviewing the Punjab Forest Administration Report for the year ended March 31, 1929, the local Government state the Jallo concern showed an increased output of resin and Government's share of profits amounted to Rs. 1,51,777 against Rs. 1,29,213 during the previous year. Although there was a large decline in the sales of turpentine, the exports of both resin and turpentine increased. Swedish competition, however, threatens seriously to affect the resin industry.

JOACHIMSTAL RADIUM OUTPUT.—During 1929 the State mines at Jachymov (Joachimstal) produced 33,519 kilograms of uranium ore, and for the first five months of the current year 7,849 kilograms. From the radioactive residues of the ore there was last year extracted 3,521.4 milligrams of radium. Since 1918 the management of the State mines has disposed of some eight grammes of radium obtained from Jachymov. Czechoslovak radium has so far been sold to England, Austria, Germany, Yugoslavia and other Balkan countries, and to Japan.

BOLIVIAN STATE MONOPOLY OF PHARMACEUTICALS.—By a decree of May 19, 1930, the import, sale and distribution of neo-salvarsan, Reargon, and narcotics in Bolivia is vested in the State. The exercise of this monopoly is in the hands of the General-Direction of Public Health, which may carry out the provisions on its own account or delegate the duties to a private firm. Stocks of these preparations on hand in pharmacies and drug stores will be expropriated and compensation paid. If, in the future, these articles are imported contrary to this order they will be confiscated and handed over to the General-Direction.

INDIAN CONTRACTS PLACED.—The Director of Contracts, Army Headquarters, Simla, has placed the following contracts, the figures in brackets denoting the value of the contract:—Hydrochloric acid (Rs. 275), refined sulphuric acid (Rs. 518), pure nitric acid (Rs. 4,200), E. D. Sasso & Co., Ltd., Bombay; commercial nitric acid (Rs. 332), commercial sulphuric acid (Rs. 210), Cawnpore Chemical Works, Ltd.; commercial sulphuric acid (Rs. 5,775), Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd., Calcutta; borax (Rs. 896), mercury (Rs. 9,625), sal ammoniac (Rs. 437), soda ash (Rs. 6,842), soda caustic (Rs. 600), glycerin (Rs. 126), Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Ltd., Calcutta.

NEW QUININE REGULATIONS IN MADRAS.—The question of reduction of the price of quinine sold through the post offices has been under the consideration of the Indian Government of Madras for some time, and the Government has decided that the price of quinine should be reduced. The Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health have expressed themselves strongly in favour of the replacement of powder packets by tablets in the form of "treatments." They have suggested that a treatment should consist of twenty tablets each containing 4 gr. of quinine packed in cardboard tubes, that a pound of tablets should consist of seventy treatments, that the tablets should be dyed pink to prevent quinine at the reduced price from getting into the hands of private dealers and the price of each treatment should be fixed at 5 annas.

BURMESE CHAULMOOGRA OIL.—The report on the Forest Administration in Burma (excluding the Federated Shan States) for the year ended March 31, 1929, states that the work begun in 1924 on the various chaulmoogra trees of Burma was continued in the shape of the despatch of seed supplied by the Forest Botanist, Maymyo, to various parts of the world, circulation of results and liaison between the Forest Botanist, Maymyo, and Professor D. H. Peacock, of Rangoon University, who is carrying out chemical analysis of the various Burma chaulmoogras. It is hoped to publish the full botanical and chemical results in a joint bulletin this year, with an appendix by the Silviculturist, Burma, on nursery treatment of the chief chaulmoogra tree of Burma. That tree is *Taraktogenos kurzii*, which is much the commonest species, the other six related trees being found in smaller quantities and mostly on the frontiers of the province.

REGULATION OF OLIVE OIL IMPORTS INTO PORTUGAL.—By a decree of July 21, 1930, conditions for the importation of olive oil into Portugal have been revised. Legally approved importation of olive oil and similar edible oils can only take place through the customs depôts at Lisbon, Oporto, Vila Real de S. Antonio and Setabul. Importation of foreign olive oil up to 4 degrees acidity is permitted as before, but it must conform to the specifications for home produced. Duty on olive oil of over 1.2 degree acidity is raised from 0.04 to 0.05 gold escudos per kilo. Importers of olive and peanut oil are required to notify the Inspecção Técnica das Industrias e Commercio Agrícolas of the quantity imported and description, and clearance through the customs cannot be effected until this information is supplied. Home manufacturers of peanut oil are required to add to this at least 5 per cent. of sesame oil. Imported edible oil must be similarly treated, or otherwise cannot be cleared. This provision is to be effective on home-produced oil at factory from the date of publication of the decree. Foreign oils in customs or dock warehouses, or afloat, come under this provision within twenty days of publication.

CONSTITUTION OF ITALIAN CAMERA AGRUMARIA.—By a Royal Decree of May 1, 1930, No. 821, published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," the following new provisions have been approved relative to the constitution of the Camera Agrumaria. The administration of the Camera Agrumaria for Sicily and Calabria, in Messina, is entrusted to a council composed of a president and six members, of which three are representatives of the citrus growers, and three representing the producers of calcium citrate. The manner of the selection of the members is prescribed. The National Fascist Confederation of Agriculturalists will select six growers belonging to the provinces of Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse and Reggio Calabria. The General Fascist Confederation of Italian Industry will select six producers of calcium citrate in the above provinces. The Minister for Corporations will nominate, by decree, the president and members of the council from the selection list of the two corporations, and each province will be represented. The president of the council of administration will hold office for four years. Half the members will be retired every two years, and the council thus entirely reconstituted every four years. The president will have a casting vote.

Legal Reports .

Dangerous Drugs Acts.—At Bilston Police Court, on August 15, Dr. John Park Mathie, Church Street, was summoned on thirteen counts for failing to register purchases of "dangerous" drugs. Mr. H. J. Parham, on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that for a long period there were no records in Dr. Mathie's dangerous drugs "list," and when an inspection of his premises was made some hypodermic tablets were found, but nothing else. During the eleven months he (Mr. Parham) was referring to, the defendant had purchased from local stores 484½ gr. of cocaine, 825½ gr. of morphine, and 1,912 drachms of "liquid morphine." There were 950 purchases that were not recorded in the register. A police inspector deposed that each purchase was registered by the chemists concerned. A plea of "Guilty" was entered, and Mr. Datton, who appeared for Dr. Mathie, said his client had been overworked and worried. Two years ago he had an attack of neuritis, and unfortunately had to resort to drugs. Dr. Mathie was prepared to go into a home, where he could be properly treated. The chairman said the magistrates looked upon this as a very serious case. Dr. Mathie would be convicted on one count, and would be fined £50, with professional costs, £7 7s., and witnesses' costs, £1 1s.

Pepper Cases.—At Lisnaskea Sessions, recently, Mr. James E. Clifford, merchant, was prosecuted for selling adulterated pepper. Mr. B. L. Winslow, who represented the defendant, said that if this pepper was adulterated it was without his client's knowledge or consent, as the commodity was sold by him to the public in exactly the same condition as he had received it from the wholesale house, which had issued a certificate as to its purity. He contended that this fact released his client from legal liability in the matter, and quoted a decision in support of his argument. The defendant stated that when purchasing he did not get a written guarantee with the goods, but when this present trouble over the quality arose he wrote to the firm and had received a certificate from them as to the purity of the pepper, which he now produced. The chairman pointed out that the law distinctly laid down that the merchant must have in his possession the certificate from the wholesalers at the time the samples were taken or the purchase made, if he was going to depend on it afterwards as a defence in law. After consultation the chairman said under all the circumstances they would dismiss the case on payment of 13s. 6d. costs.—At the same court, Mr. Robert Woodhouse, merchant, was charged with selling pepper deficient to the extent of 10 per cent. It appeared that samples of the pepper had been sent to two analysts, who widely differed from each other as to the amount of adulteration, one of them issuing a report that this amounted to 10 per cent., while the other was quite satisfied that it did not exceed 0.5 per cent. Sergeant Gray said the police instructions were that under such circumstances the case must be brought before the magistrates, who had the option of either deciding as to which analyst's report they would accept or of sending the samples to London for official analysis. The chairman thought that it would be better to adjourn the further hearing for a month, and this was done.

Gazette

Bankruptcy Acts

ADJUDICATIONS

MAITLAND, A. A., Windsor Pharmacy, 17 Windsor Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex, chemist.

CHRIMES, A., 12 Thorndiffe Grove, Levenshulme, Manchester, and lately carrying on business at 100 Portland Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, "Wholesale perfumier."

New Companies and Company News

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

PNEUMOSAN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £500. Objects: To adopt an agreement with Kate Newton and V. W. I. Marchand for the acquisition of the business of making and/or selling a commodity called "Pneumosan." The subscribers are: Mrs. Kate Newton and V. W. I. Marchand. Solicitors: Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, Essex House, Essex Street, W.C.2.

PILODINE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £2,500. Objects: To acquire the sole selling rights, both British and foreign, of "Pilocide," an iodine compound, from A. W. Pougher, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, etc. The permanent directors are: A. W. Pougher, 40 Victoria Buildings, Deansgate, Manchester, accountant, and W. Woods, Gatley, incorporated accountant.

WALKER (MALPAS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,500. Objects: To carry on the business carried on by J. Walker at The Cross, Malpas, Chester, and that of chemists and druggists, drysalters, dealers in chemical, photographic, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, opticians, photographers, stationers, wine merchants and mineral water sellers, dealers in paints and oils, tobacconists, etc. The directors are: J. Walker, chemist (permanent); J. C. Walker, motor engineer; N. Stansfield, Allport, Pharmacy, Malpas. R.O.: The Cross, Malpas, Chester.

LEVER BROTHERS, LTD.—Mr. Clement Davies, K.C., M.P., will shortly join the board of directors.

PINE PRODUCTS SYNDICATE, LTD.—At a meeting held in London on August 6, it was resolved that this company be wound up voluntarily. Mr. C. J. Marshall, 20 Eastcheap, London, E.C.3, was appointed liquidator.

TIMOTHY WHITES (1928), LTD.—We learn that Timothy Whites (1928), Ltd., have recently opened branches in Reading, Ashford, Swindon, Southampton, Bognor Regis, etc. At their headquarters in Portsmouth an additional warehouse with a floor area of about 30,000 sq. ft. has just been completed for the household stores dept., and a contract has been placed for a new warehouse for the chemist department. The work of doubling the office accommodation in Chandos Street, Portsmouth, will be commenced in the course of a few weeks.

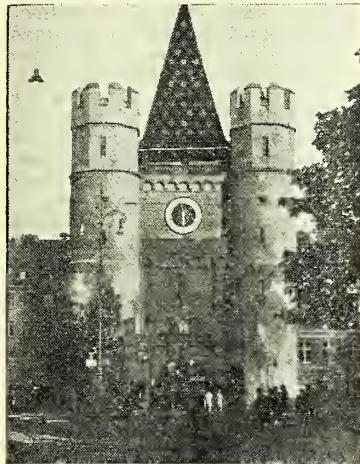
Voluntary Liquidation

Leonard's Manufacturing Chemists, Ltd., 136 Southwark Street, London, S.E.—A meeting of creditors was held on August 12 at 4 Walbrook, E.C., when a statement of affairs was presented which disclosed liabilities £4,310 16s. 2d., of which £480 16s. 2d. was due to the trade. The assets consisted of cash at bank £12 13s. 4d., sundry debtors valued at £288 4s. 1d., stock on hand estimated to produce £300, and fixtures, etc., £50, making a total of £650 17s. 5d., from which had to be deducted £52 7s. 9d. for preferential claims, leaving net assets of £598 9s. 8d. Mr. John James stated that the company had passed resolutions for voluntary liquidation and had nominated himself to act as liquidator. The company was incorporated in 1922 with a capital of £3,000. In February 1925 a debenture was issued; in May of that year a receiver was appointed and was subsequently paid out. Miss Yewen had lent the company £1,490 to exploit two commodities which did not prove a success. The company then began dealing in toilet sundries and fancy goods, but there were repeated losses, and in June last the creditors were communicated with and a moratorium was suggested. A resolution was passed confirming the voluntary liquidation of the company with Mr. James as liquidator, with a committee of inspection.

'Twixt Black Forest and Vosges

BETWEEN the heights of the Black Forest on the east and the chain of the Vosges mountains on the west lies that piece of country now known as the Departments of the Haut Rhin and Bas Rhin, better known to most people as Alsace, which during its history has changed ownership on more than one occasion, and which since the end of the war, with

its eastern boundary of the Rhine, forms the frontier of France. Strasbourg, the principal town, is one of those old places where the curious ancient houses are now being rapidly replaced by modern buildings and shops. For the sightseer the principal object of interest in the cathedral is the famous clock in one of the transepts. Originally constructed in 1547, it contains an eternal calendar, the movements of the stars, the phases of the moon, whilst the



SPALENTOR, BASLE

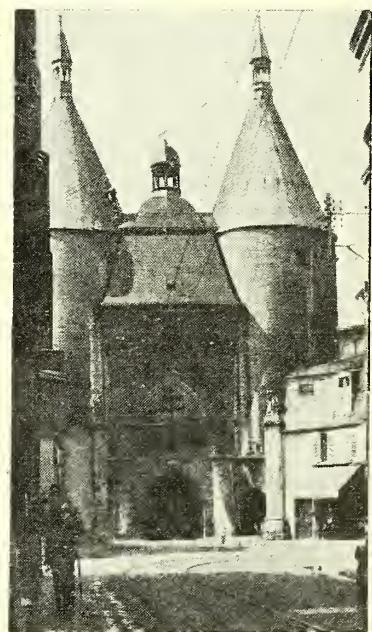
hours are struck by various figures, including the twelve Apostles. The road from Strasbourg to Sélestat, although flat, passes through many villages, all of which have curious houses and inns. Leaving Sélestat for Colmar the road runs close to the foot of the Vosges, of which interesting glimpses are obtained. From Colmar to Neuf-Brisach the road runs through a small forest, the trees coming right up to the road edges and giving fine vistas through the woods. Leaving Neuf-Brisach for Basle, one gradually turns away from the Vosges on the right and approaches the hills of the Black Forest which appear on the other side of the Rhine. The frontier into Switzerland is crossed at St. Louis, a suburb of Basle. The one-way street system has been adopted here, and it is a little confusing at first, as the signs are not very prominent, and whenever a tramcar stops at a halt all following vehicles must stop until it proceeds again; the police are very particular about the traffic regulations. The town itself has plenty of interest, and, lying on both sides of the Rhine, there are some good views with the old houses and bridges and the mountains beyond, whilst the street fountains alone would repay the time taken to study their varying designs. Basle is within easy reach of Rheinfelden, the Falls of the Rhine, Zurich, and other favourite spots. An interesting excursion is by electric train to Dornach, where there is a peculiarly-constructed building called the Goetheanum, designed some years ago by Dr. Steiner to found a new cult. Turning back from Basle in the direction of Mulhouse the road again passes through an agricultural country, but after Mulhouse in the direction of Thann we strike a wilder scenery, and for the first time on this tour come on the traces of war in the shape of remains of pill boxes, so familiar further north. Thann is a typical town of the Vosges, with a quaint fountain in the centre of the Grande Rue, having a figure of a bishop or saint surmounting it. After Thann the road begins to rise, and although the gradient is not steep, yet on either side the hills run up sharply, with vines on the lower slopes and pinewoods on the tops. St. Amarin is another pretty mountain village; but the climb does not become really noticeable until Urbes is passed, when the gradient increases rapidly and the road enters the Col de Busang, with zigzag

stretches and hairpin bends right up through the pine-woods, with waterfalls both large and small tumbling down every few yards, whilst each new turn brings a new and more delightful view of the heights above and the valleys below. After this the road continues steadily downwards through woods and villages, and here one comes on the commencement of the Moselle, a little rushing torrent which gradually becomes wider and wider as the kilometres go by. Just past St. Maurice a turning to the left leads one to the Ballon d'Alsace for those who want a bigger climb, whilst the main road, N.66, continues on through Le Thillot to Remiremont, a pleasant town untouched by war or change, with the shops and pavements of the Grande Rue under arches. From here there is a direct road to Gerardmer, a noted resort. From Remiremont the road still takes a downward grade to Epinal, a town which begins and ends with factories, but after getting through the outskirts the Canal de l'Est comes alongside, and for some miles the woods on the left, then the road, the railway, the canal, and the Moselle run side by side, each terraced below the other, whilst at one point, where another canal joins in, the road, river, and canal all cross over one another, and from the bridge one looks down on the other two beneath. The next town is Charmes. Between here and Nancy the road is more undulating.

NANCY

Nancy is a town of gates and churches. Looking for the cathedral I came across several churches, St. Pierre, St. Epvre, St. Leon, any of which might have been taken for a cathedral, but when it was actually discovered in the Rue St. George it looked less like one than any of them. Of gates there are also plenty, Porte St. George, Porte St. Nicolas, Porte de la Graffe, etc., and not the least, the Arc de Triomphe leading from the Place Stanislas to the Place Carrière, where is the Governor's Palace and the Ducal Palace and Lorraine Museum. In the Place Stanislas are the black and gold railings and gates which have given Nancy the title of "Nancy of the Golden Gates."

The Rue de Metz leaves the town through the working area, but at Pont-à-Mousson the river is crossed, and continuing on the other side one gets many pleasant glimpses of the villages. Metz can hardly be described as a likeable town; the streets are narrow and crooked and steep, but the interior of the cathedral is very fine; being extremely lofty, it gives one an impression of vastness which is not soon forgotten. In Strasbourg and the border towns, when one goes into a shop one is addressed in French, and all signs and notices, advertisements, etc., are in French, but the people amongst themselves speak German, and a word or two is enough to divert the conversation to that language;



PORTE DE LA GRAFFE, NANCY

in the country districts the older peasants can only speak German, but the younger ones are taught French in the schools. In Mulhouse the names of the streets are put up in both languages, and in Metz there was also a German-speaking population, though not so prominent as in Strasbourg. Although there are plenty of postcards to be bought with pictures of people in Alsatian costumes, there are not many to be seen about in the ordinary way, the younger generation following the modern fashion, and only occasionally does one see a country woman in her native bonnet. It is noteworthy of the outlook of the people that in the smoking rooms and reading rooms of the hotels, where in England one would find old magazines and illustrated papers, there are provided current editions of industrial journals, touring gazettes, etc. Prices seem to have stabilised with the franc at about 123 to the £, and the charges at hotels were 25 to 30 fr. for a bedroom a night, café complet, 4 fr., lunch 15 fr., and dinner 15 fr.

THE PHARMACIES

The pharmacies of Strasbourg are named after animals, and I saw the Pharmacy of the Bear, the Lion, and the Stag, besides others. The Pharmacie du Cerf, facing the cathedral, is the oldest in the town, dating from 1200, and was probably originally part of the cathedral buildings, as the interior has a fine arched and painted ceiling. The counter and fittings are of polished oak, the front of the counter having three panels depicting belladonna, hellebore, and digitalis, whilst from the ceiling over the counter hangs the old decorative iron sign of the stag; on the left-hand wall is an oak cabinet or nest of cupboards, the panels showing *Papaver somniferum*. Behind the counter on the left one enters the laboratory where are some original fixtures, and on the right another room, or office, with a handsome moulded ceiling also dating right back. Oak seems to be a favourite wood for interiors, and certainly looks bright and clean. In one pharmacy I saw a carved oak column on which stood an engraved brass mortar with polished wood cover. The windows of this pharmacy contained only specie jars supported by pots of aspidistras. Another one had a neat window with oak enclosure and two pharmacy jars on oak pedestals at each corner, whilst outside was an elaborate iron grille with the serpent entwined up the supports; a very severe style was struck by one which had stained glass windows representing Galen or other pharmaceutical figures, and a more modern note was achieved by a window display of glass dishes containing ampoules of mercury in oil, etc., and tubes of sterilised ligatures. The contrast between this sort of thing and our windows at home plastered all over the outside with ragged red and yellow strips of paper posters, and the interiors hung with cards of soothers, shampoo powders, and so on, is too great to be pleasant. There are, of course, exceptions to the rule abroad; the exterior of one was done in black with gold lettering, it had an open forecourt with shrubs in tubs, and in the front four showcases like silent salesmen on concrete bases and surmounted with black urns, the whole giving one at first the impression of an undertaker's establishment. The cases were dressed with a variety ranging from films and Nivca Crème to an old herbal and ancient retorts; many windows of other shops were dressed with holiday and travelling requisites, and one had for a background a number of railway posters. The pharmacies in Strasbourg have an obligatory night service for prescriptions only, and in each is displayed the address of the one available; this does not mean that the pharmacy is open all night, but that the pharmacist must answer the bell if required. In Metz the notice ran "Service de nuit, taxe spéciale, médicaments seulement." In some towns I came across the compulsory Sunday closing, one pharmacy taking duty for the day, and I also saw displayed a notice that prescriptions were priced out according to the tariff fixed by the Sociétés des Pharmaciens, so that there is no possibility of different prices being charged in different shops, and I was informed that it was generally adhered to. The pharmacists complain much about the prescribing of proprietaries both in private scripts and in insurance, par-

ticularly on account of the stock left over owing to broken packages, and they also complain much about the delay in receiving insurance accounts; these being rendered quarterly and then another month elapsing before they are paid, it is actually four months before the pharmacist gets his money. The script forms are very similar to ours, with a place for the prescription and two cash columns for pricing and signature below; as in England, there seem to be some patients who come weekly for a bottle of medicine whether they are ill or well, and the doctors cannot refuse to give them a script, as they would change their practitioner to the detriment of his panel list. In France the insurance has only been working since July 1, as distinct from Alsace, where it has operated under the German rule before the war, and is still carried on in the same way, but I gathered that the French pharmacists are not unduly impressed with the prospects. Most of the assistants seem to be ladies. One pharmacy I went into was run by a lady and her two daughters, her husband having died. The elder daughter had just qualified and the younger was studying; she said that men assistants were so unsatisfactory that she would not have one. I hope that she had only been unlucky. One thing would hardly be possible in England, and that is to get the family washing done in the open street in front of the pharmacy, as may be seen in the accompanying photograph. As the University of Nancy has one of the four faculties of pharmacy in France, the laboratories are naturally one of the things for a pharmacist to visit, and they are situated behind the Palace de l'Université in the Place Carnot. They comprise

three stories of chemical and pharmaceutical chemistry laboratories, microbiology, botany, and physics departments, culture rooms, and the rabbit hutches, lecture theatre and examination rooms. There are also the private ones of the professors for research work. There is an adequate and modern selection of apparatus, tablet and pill machines for pharmacy, optical benches, polariscopes, spectrometers, and the latest autoclaves. There is no doubt that the courses for the student of pharmacy go a good deal further than ours do at present, in that they comprise biology, bacteriology, food and water analysis, etc., but these things are required by them when they are eventually in business. There are the following diplomas at Nancy: Pharmacien (Etat), Diplôme Supérieur de Pharmacien (Etat), Pharmacien (Université) reserved for strangers, Doctorat de l'Université for students of any nationality, and lastly, Diplôme d'Herboriste; though when I asked what this was for, as I thought herboristes were like our drug store proprietors, the reply was "aucune valeur"; anyone can open a druggists or herbalists, but the certificate was for botany and herbs. The present accommodation is insufficient, as there are nearly 300 students, as well as foreigners for the degree of doctor, and the number is increasing, without, as with us, there being any adequate demand for the amount of qualified pharmacists; but compared to ours the training is inexpensive, the fee for the classes to their own students being 500 francs for the year's session, and all apparatus is provided, whilst the information bureau of the university provides approved addresses of lodgings where pension can be obtained for 500 francs a month. The holidays are long, commencing for the fêtes of July 14; the term does not open till November 5, nearly four months after.—PHARMATOURA (3/8).



The Business Side of Pharmacy

By ERNEST C. CRIPPS, Sales Manager to Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.

III—Book-keeping

The information embodied in this summary will probably strike many readers as elementary; it should be remembered that these lectures were given to students whose knowledge of such subjects as book-keeping, as revealed in subsequent discussions with the lecturer, was not extensive.

THE necessity for some system of book-keeping must be obvious to you all, as without it you cannot have a knowledge of your financial position; with correct book-keeping you can quickly tell exactly where you stand. The idea that the margin between income and expenditure represents the profits of a business has landed many men in the bankruptcy courts. That margin may be swollen by the reduction of stock; hence what appears to be profit is partly capital. Again, it may be reduced because the profits have been used to increase the stock; only the balance sheet will reveal the true state of affairs. Book-keeping by some good method is now more than ever insisted upon by the income-tax authorities, who often in days gone by would accept the trader's return without question, although it was obviously made out on information which could not always be substantiated.

Objects and Terms

The objects of book-keeping, from the trader's point of view, are:—

- (1) Recording payments and receipts.
- (2) Recording moneys owing by or to him.

Terms used in book-keeping are:—

Assets.—The entire property of all kinds in your possession. Cash at bank, book-debts, stock, fixtures and fittings, houses or land, securities, valuables.

Liabilities.—What you owe: your debts.

Capital.—The capital of a business is the excess of assets over liabilities.

Debtors are those who owe us money.

Creditors are those to whom we owe money.

No system of book-keeping can be worked satisfactorily without a banking account; we spoke of this in our last lecture.

First Principles

Of all subjects, I think book-keeping is often presented as one of the driest and dreariest; I will try to make it as interesting as I possibly can, using words and descriptions of the simplest. I am also hoping to avoid, at any rate just at present, such a term as "single and double entry." What you will want as young pharmacists who will, I hope, go into business for yourselves, is some simple system which is not too difficult to work and which can be used during the hours of business. Although simple it should be clear and of such a nature that an accountant should have no difficulty in preparing from it a balance sheet for the income-tax authorities. Now, getting back to what I have just said, we want some method of

- (1) Recording payments and receipts.
- (2) Recording moneys owing by, or to us.

We want three books—a cash book in which we enter the money that comes in and that which goes out; a book in which purchases are entered; and one in which sales are recorded. These are the minima; they can, if necessary, be ruled exercise books, but we must have them if we are to carry out any system at all of book-keeping. (I do not include here the pay-in and pass-books for a banking account.)

Books Described

First of all the *Cash Book*. You have in your possession specimen rulings for a cash book; these can be bought, or you can make such rulings yourselves. You will note that roughly, half the sheet, on the left, is to be used for recording receipts, the other half, to the right, for payments. The "receipts" may be dissected, to show, for instance, receipts in cash, payments for credit sales, sundry receipts and the like; the "payments" may also be divided into several columns, where outgoings are shown under several headings.

Our second book is called a *Purchases Day-Book*; in this we record our purchases or buyings. The pages of this may be dissected to show to what sections of the business goods bought should be allocated, or, if we like, we can just enter the name of the firm from whom we have purchased the goods, the description of the goods and the amount of the purchase. Obviously we do not give all particulars of the purchase, for instance an invoice from a patent-medicine house may contain as many as forty items; as we keep the invoice, this will be sufficient as a record of what we actually received, when checked, of course; this should be done before the total is entered up in the purchases day-book. There is another very simple method of recording purchases, and that is to make the invoices into a purchases book, by filing them in a series of folders, one for each month. When the statements are received they are checked with the invoices; and when the statement is paid it is filed up with them and an entry of payment is made in the appropriate column on the "payments" side of the cash book. Personally I am not enthusiastic regarding this system.

The third book is the *Sales Day-Book*. In this are recorded all sums owing to us, all the sales we make for which cash is not paid at the time of purchase. It is unfortunate that we cannot avoid possessing such a book, but there are few businesses in which, to-day, credit is not given. Entries should be made in this book as soon as the customer has left the shop, or the goods have been dispatched. It is a good idea to keep handy a rough counter book, or even some slips of paper on which a hurried note can be made, to serve as a reminder to enter in the day-book when the opportunity occurs.

Sales and Purchases Ledgers

It is obvious that we have in these three books all the information we really need to record our business transactions, and from these books we could, with some considerable trouble, make out, with stock figures, a balance-sheet of sorts at the end of the year.

We should soon find, however, that there were difficulties in the way of using such a set of books only, particularly in making out someone's account or checking up someone's statement at the end of the month. Suppose Mrs. Jones has been supplied with thirty or forty articles at different dates and these have been booked to her. She comes along some fine day when we are very busy and says: "I am going away; please let me have my bill; I'll wait for it." You know what this means. You have to go carefully through the sales day-book and enter up on the bill-head each item; this will take you some time, depending upon the actual number of items you have to enter and the number of pages of the sales day-book you have to search through. Similarly, when one of the wholesale houses sends in a statement for goods purchased you have to check it by searching in the purchases day-book for each item; this may be quite a lengthy process.

But now visualise what happens when Mrs. Jones pays her account. You have to cancel each entry and put

"paid" to it (I know a pharmacy where this is done to-day); you have to adopt a similar method when you pay your account to the wholesaler. You can get over these troubles by using a sales ledger and a purchases or bought ledger, as it is often called. Into these, under the proper headings, we enter up the items shown in our day-books, so that they appear in order and are debited and credited to the appropriate persons or firms. By this method we simplify the checking of statements and making out accounts.

Double Entry

Hitherto I have been talking about what are virtually single-entry systems of book-keeping, but I want you to get hold of the principles of double-entry, because it is the scientific method of book-keeping; it is not essentially different from what I have been describing, but it goes further. In double-entry book-keeping we must keep:—

- (1) Books of first entry: (a) cash book, (b) purchase or bought book, (c) sales day-book.
- (2) Ledgers. (a) general, (b) bought, (c) sales.

Now the books of first entry only may be those we have already considered, i.e., cash book, bought book and sales day-book; but it is how we transfer the information contained in these to the classified records or ledgers that constitutes the great difference between double entry and single entry.

And this leads us to the main principle of double entry, which may be stated as follows: "Each transaction must eventually be recorded twice in the ledger, once as a debit and once as a credit." We should also remember the rule, "debit the receiver; credit the giver." Now it is quite impossible in a lecture of an hour's duration to give you more than a very slight idea of how such a system as outlined above works, but I will try to explain how the transaction with Mrs. Jones, as mentioned above, would be shown by double entry. In the first place, we should record the daily purchases in sales day-book (c). One of these would appear something like this:—

1930	Name and Address	Goods	Ledger folio	Amount
March 10	Mrs. Jones, 10 South Street	Cough mixture	101	1s. 6d.

In due course we should transfer this item to sales ledger (c). The entry would appear in this form:—

Mrs. Jones, 10 South Street.	Cr.
Dr.	March 10, 1930. ... To Goods, SB/6 ... 1s. 6d.

You will note "SB.6"; this is the number of the page in sales book. In due course Mrs. Jones pays her account, and we will assume she has only this one item to pay for. This sum will appear in cash book (a) as follows (section of left-hand side, "Receipts"):

Date	Particulars	Credit received	Ledger folio
March 11, 1930	Mrs. Jones	1s. 6d.	101

Now remember the rule that each debit must have a corresponding credit. The amount is debited to you in the cash book and credited to Mrs. Jones; this is shown as follows and is the completion of the entry in ledger (c), shown above:—

Mrs. Jones, 10 South Street.	Cr.
Dr.	As above. March 11, 1930. By cash, CB/2. 1s. 6d.

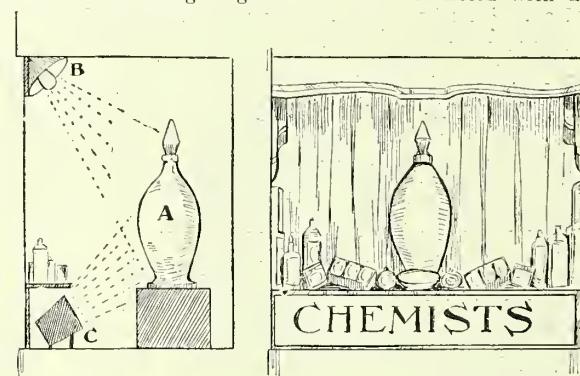
Similarly a purchase you made from Smith & Son of a pill-machine would follow a similar routine, and when paid for would appear in the books as follows: Purchase or bought book (b), an entry to Smith & Son of a pill-machine purchased. This would be entered in ledger (b) on the credit side of the account (right hand). When the account was paid by sending a cheque to Smith & Son the entry would be shown on the right-hand side of the cash book (a). As Smith & Son received this they would be debited with it in ledger (b) on the left-hand side, and so the two transactions would balance.

Obviously, as stated above, I can give you only an idea of the principles involved in book-keeping by double entry, and I hope I have indicated the lines upon which you can proceed to a fuller acquaintance of the subject.

Note.—The lecture, of which the above is a summary, was fully illustrated by specimen books and blackboard diagrams.

Fluorescence in Window Display

CHEMICALS which are fluorescent under the ultra-violet rays have long been used on the stage for scenic effects. The phenomenon is now employed for window display by having posters written in fluorescent paint and illuminated at night by means of a mercury vapour lamp screened to cut off visible rays. A novel form of window display is shown in the illustration. "A" is a bottle containing a solution of aesculine in water, which under ordinary light is colourless. This is illuminated by the ordinary electric lighting shown at "B." The window space should be draped preferably in black, since darkness is essential to the best result. A mercury vapour lamp suitably cased is shown at "C." This is provided with a screen which allows only the ultra-violet rays to pass. The lamp should be hidden under a shelf running along the front of the window, and the rays directed on the bottle. In the electric lighting circuit "B" is fitted with a



flasher which switches the light on and off every few seconds. Under the ordinary lighting the bottle will appear colourless and contain presumably water. When the lights at "B" go out the bottle and its contents will appear a beautiful fluorescent blue, and since the ultra-violet rays are invisible and the lamp hidden, it will not be apparent where the colour comes from. A solution of quinine sulphate gives a similar result, but is not quite so effective. Although aesculine is expensive, a little goes a long way. As this effect can only be produced at night the window can be used for the display of other goods so that the space is not wasted in the day-time, but in dressing the window the large bottle should be the prominent feature and not be overshadowed by too many other wares. Curiosity could be aroused by a card asking "Have you seen this bottle at night?" "Where does the colour come from?" The mercury vapour lamp and screen can be hired from any reputable electrical firm, especially those used to supplying stage lighting apparatus. I have used this effect with startling results in connection with a water fountain. A solution of fluorescein gives a very effective green under similar conditions, but in this case the solution is not colourless under ordinary lighting. Anthracene used as a paint emits a green fluorescence, and eosine and rhodamine produce colours in the red region under ultra-violet rays; in fact, most of the aniline group possess the property of fluorescence and with a little experimenting some very effective window advertising may be accomplished. —F. G. H. M. (15/8).

C. & D. INDEX.—The C. & D. Index for Vol. 112 (January-June 1930) is now ready, and is being sent to subscribers who apply for it.

SUGAR BEET ACREAGE.—Preliminary statements of the acreage under crops on June 4, 1930, issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Department of Agriculture for Scotland show that the acreage under sugar beet is 348,000 compared with 230,500 for last year, an increase of about 51 per cent.

Trade Notes

ATLAS KATTEKURE is advertised in this issue by Carter Brothers, Shipley, Yorks.

HOLIDAY & CO., LTD., City Mills, Durham, are the makers of ginger beer crystals packed in tins which retail at a popular price.

VIOLETTE CALMA, Radnor House, 93 Regent Street, London, W.1, draws attention to the Face Calma, an instrument for the application of cream to the skin.

A. BOURJOIS ET CIE, LTD., 4 Water Lane, London, E.C.4, are now packing Ashes of Roses vanishing cream and cold cream in tubes to retail at a popular price.

ZAMO is the name of a concentrated pine insecticide offered by Zamo Manufacturing Co., Newington Green, London, N.16, who also supply bottle sprayers at a reasonable price.

SEED DRESSINGS.—Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd., 51 Newland, Lincoln, remind us that they have been supplying seed dressings for sale by chemists for over fifty years. These products can be packed as "own name" preparations if desired.

DUDLEY & CO., LTD., 451 Holloway Road, London, N.7, have sent us their latest list No. C.D.1202 of attractive designs in new autumn and winter show-cards, posters and window tickets. A copy will be sent free to any of our readers on application.

AMAMI BONUS PARCEL.—Prichard & Constance (Manufacturing), Ltd., 11 Broad Street, London, W.C.2, state that owing to the large demand for their bonus parcel they are forced to take orders in strict rotation. They apologise for the consequent and unavoidable delay. The offer closes on August 30.

JUNE ROSES COMPLEXION POWDER.—Morny Frères, Ltd., 6 New Burlington Street, London, W.1, have brought out a new size of their Poudre June Roses, the wholesale and retail prices of which are announced elsewhere in this issue. It is claimed that the new size will place the face powder within the reach of an entirely new public.

J. C. ENO, LTD., 160 Piccadilly, London, W.1, have available two new showcards of cut-out design, suitable for either counter or window display. The larger has three panels, the side ones of which fold, and have photogravure illustrations. A bottle of Fruit Salt fits in the centre-piece. The other showcard is depicted in the accompanying photograph.



SPANISH OLIVE OIL.—The London Essence Co., Ltd., Glengall Road, Peckham, London, S.E., have recently acquired the agency in Great Britain and Ireland for the olive oil produced by José Sabater, Reus, Spain. The edible and pharmaceutical oils, which are guaranteed under 1 per cent. and under 2 per cent. acidity respectively, are claimed to be among the finest obtainable. Samples and quotations will be sent on application.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.1, inform us that their warehouses will be closed for stocktaking on August 30, and only emergency orders can be executed on that day.—The firm have now added another instructive booklet to their series on "Photography Simplified," this one dealing with printing and toning. The information, as was the case with the other numbers, shows the ease with which, by the aid of solid and tabloid products, appar-

ently complicated processes can be carried out without trouble.

ENGLISH LAVENDER FLOWERS.—As a supplement to their remarks on the lavender crop, which recently appeared in our report on the English herb crops, Perks & Llewellyn, lavender cultivators and distillers, High Street, Hitchin, have forwarded for our inspection a large bunch of fine English lavender flowers. Examination shows that the spikes are well developed, healthy and robust, and the florets are bright in colour. These flowers, being typical of the general development of the lavender plants, point to this year's crop and distillation proving very good. A sample of new distillation lavender oil, forwarded later, is of excellent odour.

Trade-Mark Applications

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped. A list of classes and particulars as to registration are given in "The Chemist and Druggist Diary," 1930, p. 341.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," July 30, 1930.)

"TASCOS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Ten Acres & Stirchley Co-operative Society, Ltd., Umberslade Road, Stirchley, Birmingham. 510,291.

"VIOZIN"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Joseph Nathan & Co., Ltd., 16 St. Helen's Place, London, E.C.3. 512,877.

"RACIAL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By The Society for Constructive Birth Control and Racial Progress, 108 Whitfield Street, London, W.1. 513,786.

"SALVAS"; for toilet paper (3) and (39). By Robinson & Sons, Ltd., Wheat Bridge Mills, Chesterfield. 513,878/879. (Associated.)

"CHARDON"; "CHARBIT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., 68 Deansgate Arcade, Manchester. 513,908/909. (Associated.)

"CAROID"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. H. Cummings, 163 & 165 Adams Street, Buffalo, New York, U.S.A. 499,447. (Associated.)

"TIZ"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. L. Dodge, Ltd., Braydon Road, London, N.16. 513,099. (Associated.)

"CHUBBY"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Kersal Vale Works, Moor Lane, Kersal, Manchester. 513,910.

Fantastic female figure; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Eugène, Ltd., 23 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.1. 513,914. (Associated.)

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," August 6, 1930.)

"SOLIM"; for water softeners (1). By United Water Softeners, Ltd., Aldwych House, London, W.C.2. 510,937.

"SHELL BRAND" with shell design on square block; for chemicals (1). By The Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., St. Helen's Court, Great St. Helens, London, E.C.3. 511,837. (Associated.)

"SOL-I-SOL"; for chemicals (1). By Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., 36 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1. 514,183. (Associated.)

"ZIP"; for fly-catching tapes (2). By Kay Brothers, Ltd., St. Petersgate, Stockport. 512,703.

"CLOVIN"; for animal medicine (2). By The Agricultural Food Products, Ltd., 23 Upper Mall, King Street, Hammersmith, London, W.6. 515,297.

"TITUS-PEARLS"; for preparations of hormones for sexual disorders or as a rejuvenator (3). By "Titus" Chemisch-Pharmazeutische Fabrik G.m.b.H., Hiddenseestrasse 13, Berlin-Pankow, Germany. 512,724.

"CLOIN"; for cod-liver oil tablets (3). By McCay's Laboratories, Ltd., 53 Farringdon Road, London, E.C.1. 512,881.

"MENJAY"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Menley & James, Ltd., 64 Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1. 514,004.

"BLECHAM'S POWDERS" with label design; for powders (3). By Beechams Pills, Ltd., Veno Buildings, Chester Road, Manchester. 514,087. (Associated.)

"FIELD-DAY"; for safety razors and blades (12). By J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 15 Upper Marsh, Lambeth, London, S.E.1 514,290.

Births

Notices for insertion in this column must be properly authenticated.

GAMBLE.—On August 6, the wife of S. Gamble, Ph.C., Fivemiletown, of a son.

NORTHEND.—On August 10, the wife of Ernest Northend, chemist and druggist, Heeley, Sheffield, of a daughter.

Marriages

MILTON—JONES.—At the Parish Church, East Horsley, Surrey, recently, John P. Milton to Lallie, daughter of Mr. Bowen Jones, chemist and druggist, Pentre, Broughton, Wrexham.

SKYRME—MARSHMAN.—At Gunton, Lowestoft, on August 6, Herbert John Skyrme, B.Sc., to Beryl Winifred Emily Marshman, chemist and druggist.

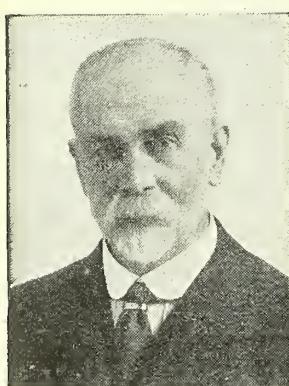
Deaths

ADAMS.—At Manor Road, Worthing, on August 11, Mr. William Wright Adams, chemist and druggist, formerly of 36 Cope Hill, Smethwick. Mr. Adams, who qualified in 1894, was a popular figure in Birmingham pharmacy. He was buried at Lodge Hill Cemetery on August 18, many Midland pharmacists attending. The numerous wreaths included one from the Alchemy Lodge, of which he had been a member.

DICKINSON.—On July 29, Mr. Edward E. Dickinson, president of the E. E. Dickinson Co., witchhazel distillers, Essex, Conn., U.S.A.

HUMPHREYS.—At Northwich, on July 24, Miss Ada Beryl Humphreys, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-three.

MACDONALD.—At 66 Southwood Lane, Highgate, London, N.6, on August 15, following a very short illness, Mr. Alexander Macdonald, late of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., manufacturing chemists, Edinburgh and London, aged eighty. Mr. Macdonald was born near Tain, Ross-shire, and served his apprenticeship to his cousin, Mr. John Macdonald of Lasswade. He joined the staff of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., in Edinburgh, in 1871, at a time when Lister was occupied in perfecting his system of antiseptic surgery. Many of Lister's experiments, especially those in connection with carbolised gauze, were then being carried out in the firm's



MR. ALEXANDER MACDONALD

works at Abbeyhill. Mr. Macdonald passed the Minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1874. In 1887 he came to London to take charge of the firm's London house, and in 1896 he became a partner. In 1906 he returned to Edinburgh to take over the commercial management at headquarters, coming back to London in 1912, where he remained until his retirement in 1920. Mr. Macdonald took very little part in public life, being of a somewhat shy and reserved nature. He won the esteem and respect of all with whom he came in contact by his kindness of heart, sound judgment and unflinching loyalty to truth. He married, in 1896, Mary Frances Ewart, B.Sc., by whom (and their four sons) he is survived. The funeral service was held on Monday, at Regent Square Presbyterian Church, W.C.,

of which he was an elder for a long period. The interment took place at Highgate Cemetery. His old firm was represented by Mr. A. S. Birnie, the present London manager. Many wreaths were sent from, among others, Mrs. D. Rainy Brown, the staff of J. F. Macfarlan & Co., Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Birnie, and Messrs. Carnegie Brothers. A well-known firm of manufacturing chemists (20/8) sends us the following tribute:—

The passing of Alexander Macdonald in his eighty-first year removes one of the last of those quiet, strong men who were the backbone of the London chemical and drug trade from thirty to forty years ago. When he came to London from Edinburgh in 1887 to take over the management of his firm's business, the uprightness of his character and his devotion to duty at once impressed the leaders of the trade, and won for him a full measure of respect and confidence. It was easy for anyone who had the good fortune to be trained by such a master to be received and supported by the men who counted in those days. To Alexander Macdonald's unwavering loyalty to the highest standard of business morality, to his painstaking thoroughness almost amounting to laboriousness, and to his constant regard for his clients' interest as a first principle, three at least of his old "assistants" owe much, and pay this tribute to his revered memory.

THORNLEY.—In France, on July 21, Mr. Harry Thornley, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Thornley, managing director of Cross's Chemical Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Falkirk and Glasgow, aged twenty-two.

WILLIAMS.—At the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, on August 7, Mr. John Williams, Ph.C., Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire, aged fifty-eight.

Personalities

MR. HAROLD DAVIS, Ph.C., chief pharmacist, University College Hospital, London, W.C., has obtained the B.Sc. (hons.) degree in the special chemistry examination of the University of London.

THE name of Professor F. O. Bower, this year's president of the British Association, was by oversight wrongly given in our issue of August 16. The subject of Professor Bower's presidential address will be "Size and Form in Plants."

MR. G. H. YOUNG, managing director of McClure, Young & Co., Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Barnes, London, S.W., left on August 21 for the mud springs of Pistany, Czechoslovakia, conducting a party of thirty doctors and masseuses who are interested in the therapeutic value of this hot volcanic mud.

Wills

MR. FRANK BATTERSBY, of Oak Mount, Bredbury, Cheshire, formerly of 16 Clarendon Place, Hyde, Cheshire, chemist and druggist, at one time carrying on business in Southport, left estate of the gross value of £10,731 14s., with net personality £5,739 15s. 3d.

MR. JONAH JONES, of 14 Rhosmaen Street, Llandilo, Carmarthen, chemist and druggist, formerly of New Cross Road, London, S.E., who died on March 8 last, aged seventy-seven, left estate of the gross value of £4,272 1s. 5d., with net personality £2,973 19s. 1d.

Information Department

INFORMATION WANTED

Postal or telephone information with respect to makers or first-hand suppliers of the undermentioned articles will be appreciated.

B/148. Bandoza for beetles	H/168. "Poudre pour le Visage" Ritz, Paris
B/188. Condia for preserving eggs	B/188. Twins Australian foot cream
B/208. Dentins magnesia face cream	I/218. Vitatones (G. Robinson & Co.) present address
B/148. Dr. Peterson's Big Pills	B/148. Wellings Bone and Vegetable Mash for making children's soup
S/188. Keotah kidney tea	
S/188. Newcome corn plasters	

Observations and Reflections

By Xrayser III

Education in Pharmacy

is at present decidedly in a state of flux. The introduction of written examinations by the Pharmaceutical Society's Council has produced confusing results, as pointed out in your editorial article (*C. & D.*, August 16, p. 214), and some time is likely to elapse before matters settle down after the change. Meanwhile those responsible for carrying the new system into effect appear to find some difficulty in getting accustomed to the new style, judging from what you state concerning the tacking of the old-fashioned oral syllabus on to the method of systematic training, followed by a written examination. Teachers, professional examiners and officials are not improbably being allowed too free a hand in making the arrangements, and there appears to me some little risk of permitting the glamour of university standards to mask our actual economic needs. You refer to the time when pharmacists in business had a firmer control over the training for pharmacy; and I am of opinion that it will, sooner or later, be found necessary for pharmacists in business to reassume that control. Schools and colleges are undoubtedly incapable of furnishing the practical training required, and common sense demands that the existing system of apprenticeship should be remodelled in such a way that the necessary practical training must, as a matter of course, be acquired during the period of pupilage.

Are Our Councillors

as a whole properly fitted to plan and control schemes of pharmaceutical education? I ask this question advisedly, in view of the fact that so many of the present members of the Council can have had no experience of training apprentices, of teaching or of examining. There are among them several directors of multiple-shop concerns, whose interest in our business is now mainly that of the capitalist, so that they cannot be relied upon to give the necessary close attention to our affairs. Others have long ceased to have any connection with pharmacy as a business, and cannot claim to have kept in touch with its practical requirements. The few who are owners of the pharmacies they actually conduct cannot, on the law of averages, be expected to be without exception experienced educationalists. Now the result of sifting out so many leads us almost inevitably to a position where too much will be left in the hands of the Society's permanent officials, and that is a thing most undesirable to contemplate. If any considerable share in the making of our educational arrangements and controlling our examination system is left to officials who are practically devoid of shop training themselves, it must obviously be useless to expect a proper appreciation of the economic needs of our business. You call for more paternal interest in the development of the apprentice and rationalisation of the examination syllabuses by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society. I agree that what you demand is necessary, but would also emphasise your concluding remark that, over and above all else, the one thing needful is for the Council to ensure that its plans are truly carried out.

Scholarships

require more attention from the Council of the Society, which must be careful lest it acquire a permanent reputation as being slow to move on all occasions. This risk, I surmise, may be due to the leaving of too much in the hands of permanent officials. When events are moving rapidly it is naturally difficult for a body that only meets once a month to deal promptly with everything requiring attention, and there is not, so far as I am aware, anything like a committee of management to look after the affairs of the Society during intermediate times. But, to

revert to the subject of scholarships, it is surely high time to readjust the conditions in the direction indicated by you (p. 216). The Preliminary Scientific examination should clearly be passed before an student is allowed to sit for a pharmaceutical scholarship examination, and the latter ought, as a matter of course, to deal with what may be called shop subjects. In days gone by there used to be a statement in the official particulars of the Jacob Bell Scholarships examination, to the effect that students entering for the examination would be assumed to have made such progress during their apprenticeship as would enable them to take proper advantage of a full course of instruction prior to sitting for the Qualifying examination. This is the same idea that should underlie the requirements for the scholarship examinations to-day, and the subjects of those examinations should be selected accordingly.

A Perusal

of the results obtained from a *questionnaire* recently sent out by the pharmaceutical authorities in the United States, with a view to ascertaining from all concerned what were the causes of the unsatisfactory quality of the candidates, makes me believe that similar results would be shown in this country—namely, that they indicate there is no concensus of opinion as to any one particular cause being the fount of the trouble. One matter which occurs to me as being within the range of immediate betterment comes prominently under notice as the outcome of a consideration of the scholarships examinations. The tests should be of a twofold character, namely, (a) to ascertain the extent of the pupil's application in obtaining and assimilating the opportunities for instruction during his pupilage in respect of all that makes for practical pharmacy in the shop and laboratory. In other words, what advantage has he taken for acquiring the art of pharmacy at the hands of his master? The other test (b) has reference to his state of knowledge in the preliminary courses of the several branches of science which are to provide the foundation of his technical training. As you so well say, the time has come when the examination schedules should be in advance of the requirements of the Preliminary Scientific, the reason for this being that it is the candidate who possesses exceptional gifts of ability and application who is to be encouraged.

There is a Danger

that this second consideration (b) does, and will continue to, receive too much attention at the hands of the scholarship examiners so long as these are teachers. What can be done to adjust the balance so that we may bring into the scales the intelligent and sympathetic reaction between the master and pupil in order that the 'term' of apprenticeship may become a mutually effective instrument in the preparation of good pupils? In a profession, which is also an art, it is not too much to expect that when a student sits for a scholarship his master should be prepared to furnish the examiners with a schedule of the shop duties which the said pupil has been called upon to perform during his pupilage, with or without the master's report as to the way in which the work has been performed. A reciprocal feature should be that the scholarship candidate should be called upon to write, in the course of his examination, an essay—to occupy not less than from twenty to twenty-five minutes—upon some special feature of shop-training (not stated until the candidate is in the examination room); this would be complementary to the master's report. Such a suggestion has more than a little of novelty; but the time has come when the slowly evolving methods of tradition require acceleration of some kind.



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Editorial Articles

Health Insurance in Northern Ireland

THERE will come into operation on October 1 an Act to provide medical benefit for insured persons in Northern Ireland. This is a change of considerable importance to Irish chemists, for the National Health Insurance Act of 1911 definitely restricted the provision of medical benefit to Great Britain. It is provided by the new Act that the term "medical benefit" shall have the same meaning as it has in the enactments relating to health insurance in Great Britain. The rates of contributions by insured persons and their employers are set out in a Schedule to the Act. One of the chief differences between the arrangements for England and Ireland lies in the fact that the administration of the new Act is in the hands of the Ministry of Labour. Section 14 abolishes Insurance Committees for Ireland—such committees, in Great Britain, administer the medical benefit provisions of the Health Insurance Acts—and transfers their powers to the Ministry. The Ministry must therefore make arrangements with doctors and chemists for the provision of medical treatment and medicine, preparing and publishing the required lists of contractors, and carrying out the other necessary duties in this connection. Subject to certain exceptions, the Act provides that (1) no arrangement shall be made with a medical practitioner for the supply of medicine, but that (2) only persons entitled to carry on the business of a pharmaceutical chemist under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act (Northern Ireland), 1925, shall supply drugs and appliances. A Central Medical Benefit Council is set up to give general advice to the Ministry in connection with administration, to carry out certain duties in relation to complaints, and any other duties which the regulations may prescribe. The Secretary of this council is to be appointed by the Ministry of Labour, and one-fourth of the members of the council are to be appointed by or are to be representative of each of the following:—

- (1) Insured persons in Northern Ireland;
- (2) The employers of insured persons;
- (3) Medical practitioners and chemists;
- (4) The Ministry of Labour.

In certain areas local committees are to be established whose chief duties will be in reference to complaints or the provision of medical benefit. These are general committees representing all interests, but special committees will also be set up, representative of doctors and chemists respectively. These local committees, whose constitution and powers will be prescribed by regulations, are to be consulted by the

Ministry in connection with the provision of medical treatment and medicine. In addition, however, the medical men have secured the establishment of a Central Insurance Practitioners' Committee, through which the Ministry shall, where required by the Act or regulations, ascertain the opinions and wishes of the doctors who have contracted to attend and treat insured persons. There has been, in Northern Ireland, a dispensary system which has no counterpart in England, and the doctors in charge of these dispensaries have been the subject of a special provision in the Act whereby their remuneration is to be calculated at a reduced rate because they will still receive their dispensary salaries. The sum to be apportioned to the Medical Benefit Fund for the purpose of meeting the cost of medical benefit is not to exceed 13s. per annum for each insured person; and it was stated in the Northern Parliament on May 20 that after certain deductions had been made from this amount (9s. doctors, 9d. or 10d. administration), a sum of about 3s. 2d. would be available to defray the mileage expenses of doctors and the cost of supplying drugs and appliances. Chemists in England receive between them a sum which works out at a similar figure. Possibly, therefore, Irish chemists may not be worse off under the new arrangements than their English *confrères* are under their present contracts. For the pharmacists in Northern Ireland, however, everything seems to depend on the regulations still to be published. The Ministry is to make any regulations for carrying the provisions of the Act into effect, and such regulations, when issued, are to lie before both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland for thirty days before they become operative. Although, in this Act, chemists and doctors have been given one-fourth representation on the Central Medical Benefit Council, criticism has already been levelled at this provision on the ground that as the medical men and chemists who contract are the paid servants of the Ministry, their representation on the Council should be considerably less than that of insured persons. Evidently the Irish chemists have not hitherto been so successful as the doctors, who, according to the statement of the president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, have been working for months and have got practically all they asked for. The watching subcommittee of the Pharmaceutical Society waited upon the Ministry recently, and in an interview with the Assistant Secretary pressed for the establishment of a Central Pharmaceutical Committee similar to the Central Practitioners' Committee (provision for the establishment of which, however, the doctors had already got incorporated in the Bill). The result of the interview, as reported to the Pharmaceutical Society on June 20, was to the effect that the Assistant Secretary did not think the Central Pharmaceutical Committee would be of any value—he would prefer to deal with a trade body in the negotiation of terms for pharmaceutical service; but he agreed that if the trade organisation made a request for a Central Committee the matter would receive consideration. The Society, however, has endeavoured to make it clear that it was only concerned with the rights and privileges of pharmaceutical chemists and not with trade affairs.

The Position of Tragacanth

DURING the past few months a fair amount of activity has been displayed in the tragacanth market on account of the heavy decline in values of the lower grades and the brisk demand for the better qualities. We find that the fine and medium grades have, during the past season, risen between £2 and £3 per cwt., mainly in consequence of the shortage in these grades, combined with the fact that arrivals of new crop gum have been very small. On the other hand, the lower grades have experienced a remarkable landslide in values; for example, ordinary Persian leaf, which a year ago was fetching 140s. per cwt., could be bought to-day at 90s. per cwt., whilst amber leaf has declined from 100s. to 60s. per cwt. In fact, these lower grades are selling to-day at lower prices than the trade has seen for the past generation. Tragacanth is one of the few commodities which has no effective substitute, and it is for this reason that the article is so universally used. The druggists' varieties, viz., gum between the values of £15 and £30 per cwt., represent the grades which have increased in value in recent months, and therefore the decline in values of the lower grades has really only benefited principally the textile and general industrial trades. For a considerable time past the demand from the textile trade has been extremely poor, due to a number of factors, the chief being the continued depression in the cotton industry. There has been a considerable falling off in the volume of shipments of lower grade gum, which in the long run will cause prices to harden for the stocks both on this and on the Continental market. From Turkey, Persia and Syria practically the whole of the production of tragacanth is gathered, Persia being by far the largest exporting country of the three. The collection of the gum is mainly done by the peasant farmers and herdsmen, only when agricultural production is not particularly favourable. In fact, in years when labour is plentiful and general agricultural crops unfavourable, more attention is devoted to the collection of tragacanth, and its production accordingly shows an increase. Correspondingly, when general crops are good, and when there is a shortage of labour, the production generally shows a tendency to decline. It will therefore be observed that apart from climatic conditions, this labour question in relation to general crops is the main factor governing the production in the above-mentioned countries. We have noticed recently that there is a slight improvement in the grading of the gum at primary source, and importers have undoubtedly benefited by securing higher prices for their gum in consequence. In the past the shipper in the East made it a habit to mix hoggy gum with a smooth leaf gum, and felt satisfied that he was gaining in value, but the lengthy period over which these mixed parcels are available has adequately illustrated the futility and short-sightedness of this policy. If only shippers would realise that either a clean white leaf or a clean yellow leaf is always saleable they would cease making shipments of these mixed parcels. We give below some interesting figures showing the quantity of tragacanth at present warehoused in London, against the amount at the corresponding period of each year since 1925:—

Year	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Packages ..	4,619	2,837	11,262	6,977	11,883	12,918

It will be observed from the above figures that the present stock is above normal, as no comparison can be made with the years 1925 and 1926, when supplies were abnormally short. The pre-war stock generally stood at over 20,000 packages. It is interesting to note that during last month 774 packages were landed, whilst 914 packages were delivered from the London warehouses, which is rather a healthier sign for the market in general. In regard to future prospects, there seems every indication that shipments over the next few months will be very small, and with the absence of any quantity of medium and fine gum.

Enter Common Sense

WE welcome a brief but pointed comment in a recent issue of "The Lancet," under the heading, "The Fear of Drug Addiction," founded on an article by Dr. R. D. Gillespie appearing in another journal. Our contemporary starts with the suggestion that, on the whole, more suffering is caused by the terror of drug addiction than by the addiction itself. The author of the article cited attributes this state of things, in part, to the association of the two words "dangerous" and "drugs" in the title of an Act of Parliament. The fatuity of allowing narcotic drugs to be officially distinguished as dangerous is strikingly illustrated by the issue of a recent Board of Trade memorandum (*C. & D.*, August 2, p. 153) on the carriage of "dangerous goods and explosives" in ships, resulting in the confusing position that while one Government department refers to such articles of commerce as cylinders of compressed gas under the heading of "dangerous goods," another department uses "dangerous" in an entirely different sense. But the confusion does not end here; in the partially discussed report of the Departmental Committee on the Pharmacy Acts we read:—

There is a class of poisons of so dangerous a character that it is thought undesirable for private persons to prescribe their use for themselves. The intention is that, in any case, there should be included in this category the drugs of the barbituric acid group, such as veronal, the repeated use of which often leads to fatal results; and, in the opinion of some authorities, to addiction. "Dangerous Drugs" legislation has done much with regard to drugs such as morphine, cocaine and heroin, but there is still need for legislative control over the sale or supply of other drugs, only less dangerous than those last mentioned.

We therefore have to pick our way warily among dangerous goods (sense one), dangerous drugs (sense two) and dangerous poisons (sense three). With satisfaction we find "The Lancet" blaming medical witnesses at inquests for failing, too often, to draw attention to "the wide margin between hypnotic and lethal doses of a drug," and adding that "addiction of any kind is uncommon in this country." After this pronouncement, the activities of the few medical men whose fingers are apparently itching to turn the Poisons Schedule inside out may perhaps receive a check.

Carbon Dioxide Foam Baths

In a recent issue of "The Lancet" (5574, 1401), Dr. L. Shillito, of St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.W., gives the following particulars of a new method of administering Nauheim treatment:—

The distributor consists of three parallel pipes held together in a frame and perforated along their length with a series of holes. Over these apertures are a number of porous blocks of wood. The pipes are joined at either end and connected with the cylinder of gas, which escapes through the porous wood as very fine bubbles. If the bath is filled with water and the gas turned on, a simple aeration or bubble bath results; if, however, the distributor is only covered with a few inches of water, to which a little saponin solution has been added, a fine dense foam is formed which gradually fills the bath. The procedure is as follows:—

1. Soak the distributor in water for some hours before use to allow the wooden blocks to swell and prevent leakage of gas between them. To prevent it scratching the bath, a rubber mat may be laid under it.

2. The bath is half filled with water at a temperature of 94-97° F. and 20 c.c. of foam extract (saponin solution) is added. This is mixed well with the water before turning on the gas or air, a point of importance in securing fine foam free from large bubbles.

3. Compressed air is pumped through the distributor until a layer some inches thick of air-foam has been produced. In the absence of an electric air pump, an ordinary motor tyre pump can be used quite effectively. The air-foam cover prevents the carbon dioxide from

escaping, as carbon dioxide foam will not last unless it is protected in this way.

4. Carbon dioxide is now bubbled through the distributor at a pressure of 0.15-0.2 of an atmosphere. The patient gets into the bath, and remains there for 5-20 minutes, carbon dioxide being bubbled through the distributor the whole time. A rubber back rest and a folded towel as a head rest add to the comfort of the patient, who should be immersed in the bath up to his neck. The temperature of the bath is maintained by adding more hot water from time to time. No hard and fast rule can be laid down for the management of all cases, the duration of the bath and its temperature depending upon the degree and kind of disease, the pulse-rate, blood pressure, and personal idiosyncrasies.

5. Before, during, and after the bath its temperature and that of the patient are taken, and also the pulse, a fall of pulse-rate being aimed at. The blood pressure is also taken before and after the bath, a fall likewise being, as a rule, expected.

6. After the bath the patient goes to bed for an hour, and is not allowed to read, write, or talk during this period. The bed should be kept warm with a hot bottle. To destroy the foam in the bath, sprinkle with a jugful of soft soap solution.

7. At the beginning of a course of these baths, a bath for three to four minutes at 96-97° F. is given, and if the effect of this is satisfactory it may be repeated, and the period of immersion subsequently lengthened up to 15-20 minutes towards the end of treatment. The temperature is correspondingly lowered down to 94° or even 92° F.

8. Baths are given on two or three successive days, followed by a day's respite, and then repeated. The average number of baths in a course varies from 20 to 30, and the duration five to six weeks. Baths on alternate days may be found less fatiguing, and with women should not in any case be given during the menstrual period.

On the days when no bath is given "Schott" resisted exercises may with great advantage be carried out if the services of a skilled administrator are available. In the absence of such a person other suitable graduated exercise may be taken.

Dr. Shillito adds the following indications:—

The principal indication is myocardial weakness—for example, the dilated, feeble, and irritable heart following influenza and other fevers. Cardiac toxæmia or enfeeblement caused by excessive smoking or a prolonged illness such as typhoid or malaria, angina pectoris, and cardiac asthma are all benefited by this treatment, as may be also anæmia with dilated heart and high blood pressure.

The treatment is not suitable in heart cases with broken compensation, in very marked arterio-sclerosis, or in the very old.

Chronic nephritis may often be benefited, as in this disease the kidneys are likely to suffer serious injury from the temporary congestion resulting from the contraction of surface blood-vessels caused by very hot or very cold applications.

Neutral effervescent baths are also valuable in insomnia and mental excitement generally.

To conclude, the special advantages of the carbon dioxide foam baths are their simplicity, low cost, and the fact that the air-foam cover entirely conceals the patient's body from view, a practical point of some importance. They can be given in a patient's own home, and the distributor can also be used to give a sweating type of foam bath most useful in rheumatic affections.

THOUSANDS of fish have been killed in the River Witham at Lincoln by an escape of sulphuric acid from a fertiliser works.

THE NATIONAL PIG BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 92 Gower Street, London, W.C.1, has sent us a copy of the 1930-31 "Pig Breeders' Annual" (pp. 188, 2s. 6d.), a publication devoted to matters in connection with breeding, feeding, management and veterinary problems. Among the articles of chief interest to chemists are those on "Common Ailments of Pigs" and "Iodine in Pig-Feeding."

Production of a Pharmacopœia

THE editor of the United States Pharmacopœia, Mr. Fullerton Cook, says, in his paper on U.S.P. policy, that "each new pharmacopœia should represent the best medical and pharmaceutical knowledge of its day." On the surface, it sounds like a platitude which any man in the street might utter if he knew what a pharmacopœia was; but, coming from Mr. Cook, who knows most of what there is to know in pharmacopœia production, it carries a wealth of meaning. There are numerous books called pharmacopœias which break almost every canon in their production. Medical men speak of a pharmacopœia when referring to a formulary. Every hospital of any size has its pharmacopœia, which is simply a collection of prescriptions in common use, and is produced only for medical and pharmaceutical convenience. When we speak of pharmacopœias it would be well to keep clearly in our minds what we want. Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopœia" is rightly named, as it reveals drugs and preparations of some understood standard, and subsidiary to the Pharmacopœia for a wider range of treatment. The British Pharmaceutical Codex is a compromise, being neither one thing nor the other, but conceivably a combination of both. A pharmacopœia should be confined to describing such things as are recognised by experience to be necessary in the treatment of disease. In any preparation thought needful to include, nothing should be used unless it is standardised in the pharmacopœia itself. Medicaments on trial are not suitable for inclusion, as experience alone can prove their worth or worthlessness. A pharmacopœia is complete in itself, in so far as the medicaments concerned are affected; but it needs additional compilations to support and strengthen its standardisation in regard to preparations involving formulas.

REDUCTION IN ITEMS SUGGESTED

The Civil Research Subcommittee which reported on the British Pharmacopœia in 1928, recognised this simplified outlook when it stated: "We have had a very general expression of opinion to the effect that it is desirable to cut down the number of items appearing in the British Pharmacopœia as far as possible, and to include in it only important and representative drugs in general use, relegating to an unofficial publication . . . all drugs of less standing and repute." While not echoing this principle, it stands on record as worthy of mention. The principle is a fairly sound one which should have some bearing on the compilation of formulæries of the same therapeutical knowledge, and anything which confuses this position is a source of weakness. In formulæries there is a tendency to imitate proprietary preparations, with the result that faults are accentuated and progress is hindered. Similarly, when it comes to a pharmacopœia the position becomes equally acute in dealing with the accession of synthetic chemicals designed to meet the needs of the complicated human nervous system. Mr. Cook affirms that the two principles to guide us should be "therapeutic usefulness" and "pharmaceutical necessity," the one medical, the other pharmaceutical.

It is significant of the advance in preparation of the British Pharmacopœia that these two principles in construction are being followed, and the results are awaited with great interest. The economic side of medicaments merits attention. It is possible to lay down such a standard of purity that to achieve it means sensibly adding to the cost without any gain in therapeutical activity, so that any revision committee has carefully to hold the balance. This particular phase of striving after some formulas similar to those of popular proprietaries has resulted in expensive formulas in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, which have defeated the aims which, theoretically, the revising committee had in view. Reasonable purity of medicaments and simplicity in formulas is not only an economic necessity, but one calculated to stabilise treatment and leave open the

pathway to further progress. The question is purely a pharmaceutical one, and there should be no striving after fanciful effects; physicians desire the best presentation of medicaments, and exaggerations only complicate treatment. Another difficulty arises which causes considerable perturbation, namely, what shall be left out. In an "extra pharmacopœia" or a codex there is a wide field, and no excuse for leaving out anything useful; the more comprehensive volumes are the better, so long as in the latter, at least, a simple directive guide is given, the former being encyclopaedic in character. The two books mentioned are supplementary to each other in a different sense from what both are to the Pharmacopœia itself. The eleventh decennial Pharmacopœial Convention of the U.S.A. is now at work. This is the body which sets up the revision committee, though the chairman and staff (or secretariat as it is termed) remain permanently for collation of material in the passing years. The fault in this country has always been to appoint someone with a perfunctory interest in the advance of therapeutics and new medicaments; and when the revision of the Pharmacopœia becomes an absolute necessity we find our revising committees over-worked. The report of the departmental Subcommittee on the British Pharmacopœia has now put this on a proper footing, and in the future we shall see swept away the present breathless style of compilation.

PHYSICIANS AND PHARMACISTS CO-OPERATE

True to method, the chairman of the Revision Committee of the U.S.P. has issued a *questionnaire* to physicians and pharmacists inviting their co-operation in a survey of what should be included in the next revision. A long list is given of medicaments which have been omitted from previous pharmacopœias. It may be that some of them have been absorbed in the National Formulary, which is a supplementary volume, so to speak, to the U.S.P. The invitation to pharmacists is to examine prescriptions—300 being the minimum number for collation of results—and indicate the times the particular medicaments or preparations have been used. This method is undoubtedly very useful, and much more informative than asking physicians what their opinions are. The latter method frequently produces wrong results from tricks of memory, while the prescription analysis gives positive results. So far this method has not been applied in Great Britain. Conceivably, we should not get the data we required owing to the tendency, south of the Tweed at least, to prescribe from a formulary rather than write out a prescription to meet a particular need. Another advantage of the *questionnaire* is that it offers a good chance to find out "the titles of such therapeutic agents of the newer *materia medica*" as might be recommended for inclusion in the next Pharmacopœia. This is a question for the physician; and so long as it is answered intelligently it will be of great value. The trouble is that the newer medicament is usually under a branded name; the physician knows it only by that name, and is unconscious that it may be a representative of a group of similar substances—each one, according to the maker, better than the other. At the same time, little harm can arise from such a question, since the experts will be able to sift out the wheat from the chaff. It will be an advantage, when they have done so, to coin a name likely of acceptance. The method of producing our own pharmacopœia differs somewhat from the American method, in which a convention representing physicians and pharmacists meets and appoints a revision committee with a chairman and reference committees representing the various sections.

The position is simpler in Great Britain, for though the Dominions must needs be provided for it is recognised that local addenda may be published as supplementary to the British Pharmacopœia. It follows from this that our volume may not have the comprehensive range we notice in the U.S.P., but will be of such

compass as to secure the assent of physician and pharmacist as fundamental in the treatment or prevention of disease. There are certain standard preparations, sanctioned by time, and an international understanding on potent remedies is another governing factor. Modifications are required in many galenicals, and the basis of preparations should be reconsidered and constructed in such a way as to secure confidence and easy consent. The U.S.P. has quite a considerable bearing on the B.P. on account of a certain amount of interchangeability between Canada and the U.S.A. The proximity of these countries cannot fail to require the harmonising of these two pharmacopœias wherever possible, and it was a wise suggestion of the departmental committee that the periods of publication of the B.P. should alternate with the decennial publication of the U.S.P. In Quebec Province there is noticed an inclination to think in modified terms of the French Codex, but doubtless these things will work out well by the admission of an addendum to the B.P. governing the Dominion. At the present time the B.P. Commission will be deeply immersed in the scope of the book under revision; for though it is not possible in an early stage to reach finality on scope it is comparatively easy to devise broad lines within which committees can work and get forward with suitable monographs. The scope, later on, may be extended or constricted as the situation clarifies; but a difficulty may arise on this first edition under a new revision method which surely will require careful thought for adjustment. Constructive criticism of the 1914 B.P. has been comparatively small, and the commission must be faced with almost endless discussion. Fortunately, it has secured a large number of willing workers for specific subcommittees, and we understand the Pharmaceutical Society's Council has placed a laboratory at the disposal of the Commission, which has appointed a pharmacist to experiment with processes. For clinical purposes all the hospitals would willingly provide facilities. The prospects are favourable, and in our opinion would be much more favourable if, when research work has led to definite results, publication might be made for consideration by the wider professional public. It does not follow that what is published would be included in the B.P. in that form, but the research would be all the more valuable from the external light shed upon the work done.

STANDARDS

On the question of "legal standard" some different expression may be used if the recommendation of the departmental Subcommittee is carried out. In the Dominions the position is more definite than in this country, and is provided for in local laws. The Therapeutic Substances Act lays down certain conditions for things not within chemical means of testing; but on the general principle the presumptive standard of the B.P. will remain unless expression is given as the Subcommittee desired. It recommended that the U.S.P. method should be adopted: "Standards for purity and strength described in the tests of the Pharmacopœia are intended solely to apply to substances which are used for medicinal purposes or for determining the identity and purity of the same." And it recommended that the part of Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, dealing with compounding of medicines should be either repealed or so amended as to make it of practical effect, since no one knows exactly what it means. The legal position would be materially clarified if this were followed, but it lands us in another difficulty in so far as medicinal articles not in the B.P. are affected. Some standard must be set up, or our last state will be worse than the first. It is expected that some standard will be devised. Thoughts turn naturally to the British Pharmaceutical Codex, but in its present form the volume is a heterogeneous collection of chemicals and drugs with little conception of standards but plenty of descriptive matter. The outlook is good for those with the pharmacopeial *flair*, and the next two months should show a number of advances towards clarity if those at work in elucidation of problems are permitted to publish the results of their research.—P. X. (26/11).

Insurance Act Dispensing

Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Local Reports

ENGLAND AND WALES

Middlesex.—The annual report of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee for the year ended June 30 states, *inter alia*: Prescriptions dispensed during 1929 were more numerous than for the previous year, the increase being accounted for by the much larger number of insured persons now in the county. The average cost per insured person was higher for the year:—

	1928	1929
Number of prescriptions ..	1,932,382	2,201,998
Total cost £67,201 5s. 0d. £75,539 16s. 2d.		
Ingredient price £31,752 10s. 8d. £34,948 5s. 0d.		
Dispensing fees £35,448 14s. 4d. £40,591 11s. 2d.		
Average total cost 8.5d.		8.2d.
Average cost per insured person 33.1d.		35.0d.

The testing of dispensing scheme having ceased to give entire satisfaction, the Ministry of Health was asked to arrange for revision of the scheme in accordance with the Regulations. Adoption of the national scheme in force generally throughout England and Wales has been decided upon. As from October 1929, the National Insurance Formulary has been in force in Middlesex, but the use of the old Middlesex Formulary has not been entirely discontinued by panel practitioners. Careful checking of the pricing of prescriptions has been continued, and special examinations of scripts have been conducted whenever necessary. It has been found that the out-of-pocket expenses allowed when certain articles have to be specially procured appear to have been claimed on occasions when the articles had actually been supplied from stock. It should be clearly understood that chemists must be prepared to prove that they have incurred any unusual expenses which they may claim.

Staffordshire.—The annual report of the Staffordshire Insurance Committee for the year ended December 31, 1929, states that during the year 963,166 prescriptions were dispensed by chemists. In addition 32,500 insured persons residing in rural areas obtained medicines and appliances from their doctors. The number of persons insured for whose medical benefit the Committee was responsible was 279,786. The total expenditure during 1929 was £5,114 13s., compared with £4,826 12s. in 1928.

July Drug Tariff

The following are the chief alterations for July in the Insurance Drug Tariff for England and Wales:—

Lower.—Acid. tannic., 4s. 6d. lb.; argent. vitellin., 4s. 3d. oz.; dec. sarsæ Jam. co. conc., 6s. lb.; dec. sarsæ Jam. co. ex conc., 8d. lb.; ext. cinchonæ liq., 4s. 3d. lb.; ext. ergote, 2s. 6d. oz.; ext. glycyrrh. liq., 2s. 9d. lb.; ext. grindel. liq., 5s. 6d. lb.; ext. ipecac. liq., 2s. 4d. oz.; ext. opii liq., 6s. 3d. lb.; ext. opii sicc., 7s. oz.; ext. viburn. liq., 9s. lb.; inf. senegæ conc., 4s. 2d. lb.; inf. serpentariae conc., 1s. 5d. per 4 oz.; menthol, 2s. 1d. oz.; ol. menth. pip., 25s. lb.; ol. morrhuae, 9s. gal.; ol. olivæ, 9s. gal.; opium pulv., 4s. 4d. oz.; plumbi acet., 1s. lb.; pot. tart. acid., 1s. 6d. lb.; pulv. cret. arom. c. opio, 4s. 3d. lb.; spt. juniperi, 9s. lb.; spt. vini meth., 4s. gal.; succus scorpii, 2s. lb.; tr. hydrastis, 8s. lb.; tr. lavand. co., 7s. 3d. lb.; tr. opii, 7s. 6d. lb.; tr. opii ammon., 6s. 1b.; tr. pulsatillaæ, 1s. 4d. per 4 oz.; ung. acid. boric., 1s. 3d. lb.; ung. capsici, 2s. 2d. lb.; ung. gallæ c. opio, 6s. 3d. lb.; ung. hydrarg., 5s. lb.; ung. methyl sal. dil., 2s. 2d. lb.; ung. resorcin., 2s. 6d. lb.; vinum ipecac., 3s. 6d. lb.; zinci oxid., 1s. lb.

Higher.—Ol. anisi, 10d. oz.; ol. croton., 1s. 6d. oz.; tr. digitalis, 5s. 8d. lb.

Trade Report

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling, packing, etc. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, essential and fixed oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities.

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, August 21

WHILE there is not a considerable volume of business passing, a better tone seems to prevail in many articles. Senega root is higher, both spot and to arrive. Ipecacuanha (Matto Grosso) is steady and firm after the recent cheap selling. New crop Morocco coriander seed is reported badly weather damaged. Dutch caraway seed on the spot is firm. In fixed oils, linseed oil is easier, cotton oil is firm, palm oils are steadier. Business has been limited. The volume of business in industrial chemicals is still below normal, but the market has regained slightly more life. Chlorates show an easier tendency. Copper sulphate is weaker. Fair demand is reported for isopropyl alcohol, lithopone, ammonia, sodium hyposulphite. Slow markets are reported in pharmaceutical chemicals. There are low offers for santonin. Fair business is doing in aspirin, and benzoic acid. Salicylic acid is firm. Price cutting is reported in phenacetin and phenazone.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Senega (spot and c.i.f.) Shellac Star anise oil Wormseed oil	Antimony (Chinese regulus) Bergamot oil Ergot of rye Ipecacuanha Sassafras oil	Chlorates Citrus oils (Sic., c.i.f.) Peppermint oil (Amer.) Spearmint oil Wax (Carnauba)	Copper sulphate Coriander seed Gum acacia Linseed oil Orange oil (Calif.) Pepper Pimento (c.i.f.) Rape oil Saffron Santonin Senna leaves
	Stadier		
Cadmium Palm oils Tannic acid Turpentine			

Crude Drugs, etc.

ANTIMONY.—There has been continued firmness for Chinese refined due to the fact that it is difficult to get offers made from China, and the terms now asked range upward of £24 c.i.f. Spot metal is worth fully £27; English refined high grade is at £46 to £46 10s., and good brands vary down to £38.

ARSENIC.—The trade demand is still restricted, but Cornish agents retain their quotation at £15 16s. per ton f.o.r. mines. Mexican high grade stands at about £16 15s. c.i.f. Liverpool.

BALSAMS.—*Peru* is quoted at 6s. 6d. per lb. spot; *Tolu* is 3s. 7d.; and *Canada* 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per lb. according to quantity.

The only commercial aromatic resin produced in Nicaragua is balsam of Peru, trade in which has only in recent years attained any importance. During 1929 shipments to the United States amounted to 14,176 lb., valued at \$10,371. Although one small shipment during 1929 was made to Germany, normally the total local production goes to the United States.

BUCHU.—The exports from the Union of South Africa during March amounted to 7,351 lb. (£228), against 23,080 lb. (£815) in March 1929. During the three months ending March 31, 1930, the exports were 17,403 lb. (£586), against 83,945 lb. (£3,030) for the corresponding period of 1929.

CADMIUM.—There has been a somewhat steadier tone to the market with a fair demand coming forward at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. for fair-sized lots, but contract business for good quantities could be arranged at below the lower figure. A considerable quantity has again been received from Australia.

CAMPHOR.—Spot prices are: slabs, 2s. 3½d.; flowers, 2s. 4½d.; ½oz. squares, 2s. 11d.

CINCHONA.—The production of cinchona bark for the entire Netherland East Indies during 1930 is estimated at

10,804,562 kilos, divided between Java and Sumatra, 9,144,562 kilos and 1,660,000 kilos, respectively. The estimates are based on returns from 85 estates growing cinchona. The total production from January to March 1930 has been 1,859,650 kilos for Java and 443,399 kilos for Sumatra.

CLOVES.—Zanzibar are easier on the spot, with sales at 1s. 0½d. per lb. For August-October shipment 1s. 0½d. is quoted. Sales of Madagascar on the spot have been made at 1s. 0½d. per lb.

The landings in London of Zanzibar during the week ended August 16 were nil and the deliveries nine, leaving a stock of 798, against 1,665 in 1929 and 6,635 bales in 1928. The landings in London (January 1 to August 16) amount to 6,130, against 5,034 in 1929, and the deliveries 5,329, against 5,756 in 1929. Landings of Madagascar for the week ended August 16 were 100 and the deliveries 122, leaving a stock of 2,557, against 393 in 1929. From January 1 to August 16 landings have been 4,924, against 848 in 1929, and the deliveries 2,380, against 3,000 bales in 1929.

COD-LIVER OIL.—An advice from Bergen recently states that the market is still very dull, with no alteration in the prices. A better demand is prevailing for the inferior grades for veterinary purposes. The export of medicinal oil up to July 26, 1930, amounts to 40,057 barrels, compared with 55,712 barrels for the same period of 1929.

ERGOT.—The market for Spanish is decidedly strong with 1s. 8d. per lb., and in some instances 1s. 9d. per lb. asked for the finest quality. It is very difficult to find any now on the spot, either Spanish or Portuguese. It is reported that the Portuguese crop has been a failure, and also that the Russian rye crop is short.

GUM ACACIA.—The market is again easier, and shippers are now quoting August-September shipment at 56s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for Kordofan cleaned sorts, and 54s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. for natural. Spot values for Kordofan cleaned are easier at 36s. per cwt., and natural 63s. Tallia remains steady at 37s. to 40s. per cwt. spot.

YPECACUANHA.—The position of Matto Grosso is getting decidedly stronger as regards spot goods. The price is steady at last week's level of 10s. 6d.

MAGNESIUM.—The outlook for this metal continues to be viewed in a hopeful light, and there is a regular demand at the current quotations, ranging from about 2s. 9d. up to 3s. 3d. per lb. for ingots, sticks and bars, according to specification. Ribbon is priced at 13s. to 15s., wire at 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d., and powder at 5s. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

MENTHOL is quieter: On the spot K/S is 14s.; to arrive, first-hand quotations are considerably over second-hand sellers, who offer afloat at 13s. 7½d. and later shipment at 13s. 6d. c.i.f.

Exports of menthol from Japan for the past three years have included the following:—

Destination	1927		1928		1929	
	Quantity lb.	Value \$1,000	Quantity lb.	Value \$1,000	Quantity lb.	Value \$1,000
Great Britain	89,021	321	30,159	126	19,444	57
India ..	36,640	144	32,936	159	48,675	200
France ..	49,603	196	85,449	348	181,474	721
Germany ..	55,688	229	45,370	207	5,820	19
United States	323,677	1,172	203,439	853	277,899	1,082
Total export	625,901	2,326	427,710	1,820	613,468	2,383

Domestic consumption of menthol crystals amounted to 70,000 lb. in 1929, 67,000 lb. in 1928, and 63,000 lb. in 1927.

MERCURY.—The tone of the market has been well maintained, although ample supplies have been coming forward. Spot net prices as quoted by the agents of the combine stand at £22 to £22 2s. 6d. per bottle, and the f.o.b. quotation for shipment stands at £21 16s. net for at least 25 bottles. U.K. imports for last month were considerably larger, amounting to 2,446 bottles, but it is understood that the large portion thereof has been absorbed by deliveries against outstanding contracts to a large consumer. The total imports for the seven months were 7,636 bottles as against only 1,377 bottles for the same period last year. There has been a fair steady demand from consumers, and there is no prospect of any change being made in the official quotations.

ORANGE JUICE.—Natural, pure, rose-head squeezed Spanish orange juice is offered at 2s. per Imperial gallon c.i.f. London.

PEPPER is cheaper at 7½d. per lb. spot for fair black Singapore. Lampung is 7½d. spot: To arrive, sales include May-July shipment at 5½d. to 5½d. July-August at 5½d. to 5½d. to 5½d., August-October at 4½d. to 5½d. to 5½d. c.i.f. Tellieherry is 8½d. spot, and for August-September shipment at 9½s. c.i.f. Alloppy is 8½d. spot, and for August-September shipment 8½s. c.i.f. White Muntok is lower with spot sales at 9d., and afloat sold at 8½d. to 8½d. Sales

for shipment include May-July at 7½d. to 8½d., July-August at 7½d. to 7½d., August-October at 6½d. to 7½d. c.i.f.

RUBBER is without material alteration on the week. Spot at one time rose to 5½d. per lb., but failed to maintain the improvement. Meanwhile, the result of the July questionnaire figures received from America are not encouraging. It appears that the American consumption of rubber fell by nearly 5,000 tons on the month, the total of 29,894 tons being the lowest this year. This is naturally a disturbing factor, as it follows a similar decrease in June. Even at the present low prices the demand from manufacturers in this country seems very limited. Arrivals last week totalled 1,415 tons, whilst deliveries were 1,235 tons, showing an increase in the stocks of 180 tons. The London stock now stands at 80,224 tons, against 33,573 tons at the corresponding period last year. The Liverpool stock now stands at 23,048 tons. Quotations (Wednesday, 5 p.m.): No. 1 standard ribbed smoked sheet, spot and August, 4½d.; September, 4½d.; October-December, 5d.; January-March, 5½d. per lb.

SAFFRON.—The spot price ranges from 29s. 6d. to 34s. 6d. as to quantity. This is the lowest price for some time and is the result of the present condition of the Spanish Exchange.

SEEDS.—ANISE.—Spanish is 55s. and Russian 30s. 6d. per cwt., spot. CANARY.—Mazagan on spot is quiet at 27s. Tangier is in demand at 28s. 6d., while Morocco is offering at 25s. CUMMIN.—Malta is 70s. for sifted and 65s. for fair average quality. Morocco on spot is 55s. to 57s. 6d. The price for shipment is unchanged at 52s. 6d. c.i.f. FENUGREEK on spot is 18s. Old crop for shipment is 15s. c.i.f., and new crop 14s. 6d. c.i.f. CORIANDER.—Sellers now on spot at 10s., with very little business passing. CARAWAY.—Dutch on spot is firm at 34s. per cwt. MUSTARD.—English is quoted at 26s. to 33s. per cwt. according to quality.

SENEGA.—Fair business was done on a rising market at 2s. to 2s. 1d. c.i.f. On Wednesday the value was 2s. 4d. c.i.f. On Thursday (12 a.m.) it was reported that all cheap sellers had withdrawn. Spot sales had previously been made at 2s. 1d., but on going to Press 2s. 6d. spot was asked, though no actual business had been done at that figure.

SENNA.—Timnevelly senna leaves, with more offers on the spot, show a reduction in price of 4d. per lb. all round. Good manufacturing leaves are offering at 2d., good No. 2 at 3½d., and No. 1 at from 4½d. to 4d. per lb. Bold Alexandria leaves, new crop, are quoted at 1s. 2d., and last year's whole leaf at 1s. Broken leaf offers at about 5d., and good green siftings at 4½d., the supply of the latter being limited.

HELLAC is firmer and dearer at 102s. 6d. per cwt. for usual standard TN orange; fine orange is 115s. to 200s.; pure button, 125s., and AC cakey 110s. To arrive, sales include August-September at 82s. 6d. to 89s., and October-November at 88s. c.i.f. Sales for delivery include October at 90s. to 94s.; December at 90s. to 92s. 6d. to 90s.

WAX (CARNAUBA) is exceedingly quiet, and a slightly easier tendency prevails. Fatty, 75s. per cwt. c.i.f. for September-October shipment, spot 88s. Chalky, 73s. per cwt., c.i.f. for September-October shipment, spot 87s. 6d. Mediana 108s. per cwt. c.i.f. nominal. Primeira 112s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. and 125s. spot.

Essential Oils

STAR anise oil is very scarce on the spot, and there are no first-hand c.i.f. offers. The value has appreciated. Wormseed oil has advanced, and American reports indicate crop failure. Sicilian citrus oils are weaker, except bergamot. Californian orange oil is cheaper.

The following are the quantities and values of natural essential oils (other than turpentine) imported into and re-exported from Great Britain during July 1930, compared with the same month in 1928 and 1929, also for the period January to July:—

		1928	1929	1930
July imports	.. lb.	340,490	260,067	246,390
	value	£87,029	£102,374	£58,256
Jan.-July imports	.. lb.	2,450,479	2,370,809	2,212,347
	value	£679,132	£871,666	£641,759
July re-exports	.. lb.	42,155	94,476	66,660
	value	£23,574	£31,130	£23,750
Jan.-July re-exports	.. lb.	473,233	496,239	436,951
	value	£180,415	£226,518	£170,389

ANISE (STAR).—"Red Ship" brand and B.P. has a very strong market, and New York is inquiring for round quantities of 25 and 50 cases. There are no forward first-hand sellers. Second-hand parcels include drums afloat

at 3s. 9d. c.i.f. and August shipment of leads in cases at 4s. 1½d., tins in cases 4s., and drums at 3s. 10½d. On the spot no drums are available: leads in cases are quoted at 4s. 9d., and tins at 4s. 7½d.

BERGAMOT.—It is reported that the scheme recently introduced by the Italian Government for the control of bergamot oil is not working satisfactorily. Dissatisfaction with the present level of values is felt by the growers, and at a recent meeting of prominent bergamot producers it was resolved that the oil should not be sold except at a price corresponding to 10s. 3d. per lb., which is about 1s. per lb. advance. The position is firm at 10s. 3d. per lb. (nominal) c.i.f. London ex producers.

CASSIA, 80-85 per cent. c.a., on the spot is 3s. 9d., and to arrive 3s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is quoted at 2s. 2d. per lb., and to arrive at 1s. 9½d. c.i.f. Java on the spot is 2s. 4d., and for shipment 2s. 1d. per lb. c.i.f.

EUCALYPTUS.—On the spot 70-75 per cent. is 1s. 6d. per lb., and 80-85 per cent. 1s. 8d.

GINGERGRASS on the spot is 7s. 3d. per lb., and for shipment 7s. 7p. per lb. c.i.f.

GERANIUM.—Bourbon is in fair demand at from 16s. 7d. to 17s. 3d. per lb., according to seller. To come forward 16s. 3d. to 16s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. is asked. Algerian is without interest at from 15s. 9d. to 16s. 3d. per lb. spot.

LAVENDER.—French is quoted at from 9s. 6d. to 11s. per lb. spot, according to ester content. Distillation of the English lavender crop at Hitchin shows a yield slightly above normal.

It is reported from the Vaucluse region that the cold and rainy weather is responsible for a much lower yield of French lavender oil than in previous years. In the lower regions where the distillation is now ended a very serious deficit is noticed. Distillation continues in the mountains, and there too a diminished yield has to be recorded. An output of oil corresponding to the abundant crop of flowers must no longer be expected, and distillers find themselves faced with the prospect: If the weather continues to be unfavourable only half a normal crop will be produced; if there is an improvement in temperature, however, there may be a fair average crop. Not only is the question of poor yield involved, but also a shortage of labour, which means that considerable quantities of flowers will be left, and, in some districts, the peasants have already abandoned the crop.

LEMON is easier. Prices of Sicilian lemon have been slightly reduced, and genuine hand-pressed ex producers are quoted at from 4s. 1d. to 4s. 5d. per lb. according to citral content, ranging from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. naturally occurring citral. Machine made is 3s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. London ex producers for genuine machine pressed. On the spot hand pressed is quoted at 4s. 3d. per lb., and machine-made at 3s. 7½d. per lb.

LEMONGRASS is easier at 2s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot 2s. 6d. per lb. is quoted.

MANDARIN is easier at 15s. per lb. c.i.f. London, ex producers.

ORANGE.—Sicilian sweet orange is easier at 8s. 4d. per lb. c.i.f. London ex producers. Sicilian bitter is quoted at 7s. 5d. per lb. c.i.f. ex producers. California orange has been reduced, and 6s. 4d. per lb. for single cases and 6s. 1½d. spot for two-case lots is now quoted. West Indian is unchanged at 8s. 6d. Sicilian sweet on the spot is 9s. 1½d. per lb., and Sicilian bitter 8s. 6d. per lb.

PALMROSA is unchanged at 9s. 3d. per lb. spot, and to arrive 9s. per lb. c.i.f.

PATCHOULI.—Singapore is quoted at 18s. per lb. spot and 17s. per lb. c.i.f. to arrive.

PEPPERMINT.—Japanese dementhrolised Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot is at from 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 9d.; to arrive, second-hands offer more cheaply than first-hands, the prices quoted being 4s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. and 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. respectively. American natural oil new crop is lower to arrive, branded oils being offered at 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. new crop, for tins in cases. On the spot 11s. 9d. to 12s. per lb. is quoted.

Exports of peppermint oil from Japan for the past three years have been as follows: 1927, 546,031 lb.; 1928, 555,449 lb.; 1929, 702,486 lb. The principal destinations are given, together with the exports (in pounds) to each:—

	1927	1928	1929
Great Britain	147,883	51,455	80,552
France	119,444	523,016	205,151
Germany	169,312	85,185	308,321

Production of crude peppermint oil in 1929 amounted to 1,453,000 lb., compared with 1,257,000 lb. in 1928 and 1,519,000 lb. in 1927. Domestic consumption is placed at 50,000 lb. for 1929, 42,500 lb. in 1928, and 57,500 lb. in 1927. Germany is now the biggest buyer of peppermint oil. Exports to Great Britain have shown a steady decline since 1926, and in 1929 were only one-sixth of the figure for that year.

PETITGRAN.—Paraguay is quoted at 5s. 6d. per lb. spot.

ROSEMARY.—Dealers offer Spanish rosemary at 1s. 6½d. per lb. c.i.f.

While the frequent rain in the spring greatly favoured the growth and development of the plants, some Spanish producers found distillation difficult to carry out, and production was not half that of a normal year, with the consequence they find themselves with contracts made over there which compromise about two-thirds of the new distillation.

SASSAFRAS is dearer at 4s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot, 5s. 3d. per lb. is quoted.

PEARMINT is quoted on the spot at 18s. per lb. for good branded oil, and for shipment at 17s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. Offers of new crop oil range from 15s. to 16s. per lb. c.i.f.

SPIKE is quoted at 2s. per lb. c.i.f. for Spanish, ex producers. On the spot 2s. 3d. per lb. is quoted. French spike is 5s. 6d. per lb. spot.

VETIVERT is quoted at 14s. 6d. spot for Bourbon and 18s. 6d. per lb for Java.

WORMSEED (*CHENOPODIUM*) has had a sharp advance from the previous prices of 10s. 6d. c.i.f., and now 17s. to 18s. per lb. c.i.f. is quoted. Sales of spot stocks have taken place at from 15s. 6d. to 15s. 9d. per lb., and up to 18s. per lb. is now asked according to holder.

According to the New York O.P. & D.R. the recent drought has caused damage to the reduced acreage planted this year. It is estimated that only from 25 to 30 per cent. of the crop will be collected, and producers holding carry-over stocks are not anxious to offer until more definite news of prospects is available.

The following arrivals have taken place from the countries indicated during the period August 13 to August 19, inclusive: Almond (Fr.) 5 es.; anise (Ch.) 20 cs.; bergamot (It.) 15 cs.; cananga (Java) 8 dm.; cassia (H.-K.) 20 cs.; cinnamon (Cey.) 1 dm.; citronella (Cey.) 18 dm.; geranium (Java) 2 dm.; lavender (Fr.) 1 es.; lemon (It.) 48 cs.; orange (It.) 4 cs.; patchouli (Str.) 6 cs.; peppermint (U.S.) 21 es.; rose (Bulg.) 1 es.; rosewood (Braz.) 3 dm.; verbena (Fr.) 1 es.; ylang-ylang (Fr.) 10 cs.; undescribed (Fr.) 72 es.; (It.) 16 cs., (U.S.) 2 cs.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals, etc.

DISTINCTLY slow markets are reported except in one or two lines. Prices quoted are being maintained, but in a few instances these are being discounted for business. Citric and tartaric acids and cream of tartar are all poor items.

ACETANILIDE continues to be quoted from 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity for B.P. crystals and powder.

ASPIRIN is reported to be receiving more inquiry, as is usually the case at this time of the year: prices are steady throughout: home trade, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d. per lb. as to quantity; export to Colonies and British Possessions, ten cwt., 2s. 8d. up to 2s. 9½d. per lb. for small parcels; export to other destinations, about 3d. per lb. more. Home and Continental producers quoting level prices.

BARBITONE remains very quiet and holders' prices are keen: quoted from 7s. to 7s. 4d. per lb. as to quantity.

BENZALDEHYDE is offering in quantities in carboys at about 2s. per lb.; business is very limited.

BENZOIC ACID (B.P.) is a steady item and a fair volume of business is being done: quantities ex works, about 1s. 11d.; spot lots, about 2s. per lb.

BROMIDES.—Business in these products remains distinctly limited, but prices are holding about steady: dealers quote ammonium at about 1s. 9d.; potassium, B.P. crystals, 1s. 5d.; granular, about 1s. 5d.; sodium, B.P., about 1s. 8d. per lb. for quantities; home makers are quoting at level rates.

CALCIUM LACTATE is showing but little activity, but prices are holding: quantities, 1s. 1½d. up to 1s. 3d. per lb. for small lots.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—Home makers' prices continue attractive: quantities in boxes, 2s. 11½d.; in jars, 3s. 0½d.; smaller lots up to 3s. 1½d. per lb.; foreign on spot, 3s. 3d. per lb.

CITRIC ACID (B.P. crystals).—Reports indicate that the market has remained generally quiet, while the spot quotation for foreign is about unchanged at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 6½d. per lb., less 5 per cent.

CREAM OF TARTAR, which showed some little sign of revival last week, has been in poor demand again this week, but spot values for foreign are holding at about 87s. 6d. per cwt., less 2½ per cent., for quantities.

CREOSOTE (B.P.) is freely offered on a slow market at about 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE meets with but occasional small business: spot, about 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity.

GUAIACOL CARBONATE is unchanged on a dull spot market at 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity.

HEXAMINE is moving in limited volume, with sales prices in the region of 1s. 10½d. to 1s. 11½d. per lb. as to quantity.

HYDROQUINONE is meeting with a steady demand, with prices holding well at 3s. 7½d. to 4s. 5d. per lb.

LACTIC ACID (B.P.) is quoted at the controlled prices of 1s. 11d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

METHYL SALICYLATE (B.P.) continues to attract quite good inquiry, with prices from all quarters steady at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. as to quantity.

METHYL SULPHONAL remains flat, with spot quoted prices rather easy at 12s. 7d. to 13s. 10d. per lb. as to quantity.

PARAFORMALDEHYDE is about unchanged on a keen market at 1s. 6½d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb. for 100 per cent. powder in kegs; business has been limited.

PARALDEHYDE is slack and quotations are keen: quoted from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quantity and packing.

PHENACETIN.—The cutting of the controlled prices is the main feature of this market: quoted from 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10½d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENAZONE is in no great demand, and some offers are discounting the controlled prices of 6s. 11d. to 7s. 3½d. per lb. for crystals, with powder 1½d. per lb. more.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN is unchanged at the agreed prices of 5s. 11d. to 6s. 1½d. per lb. as to quantity; business is restricted.

RESORCIN continues to be offered from 2s. 11d. to 3s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity; market has been quiet.

SALICIN.—English makers quote 20s. per lb.

SALICYLIC ACID (B.P.) is firm as quoted by home makers at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity; foreign material not available.

SANTONIN.—Low offers are general and business is being done at £50 per kilo.

SULPHONAL is not meeting with much business, but prices are steady as quoted at 10s. 1d. to 11s. 2d. per lb. as to quantity.

TANNIC ACID (B.P. *leviss*) is rather steadier at the full price of 2s. 8d. per lb. for quantities in kegs; smaller parcels, about 3s. per lb.

TARTARIC ACID (B.P. *leviss*).—The demand for this seasonable article has been disappointing: foreign is available on spot from 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per lb., less 5 per cent., for good quantities.

THYMOL remains indefinite, with sales a matter of negotiation: synthetic fine white, about 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per lb. as to quantity.

VANILLIN from clove oil is quoted at 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d., with ex guaiacol offered at 12s. 6d. per lb.

Industrial Chemicals, etc.

London, August 20.

THE volume of business is still far below normal, but the market is not quite so lifeless as was the case some few weeks ago. One or two minor items, such as chlorates, show a slightly easier tendency, while, generally, quoted prices are difficult to obtain. **ACETONE** is showing but little life, but controlled prices are holding well: B.G.S., £71 10s. to £80 per ton in drums, as to quantity, carriage paid in U.K.

AMMONIA (ANHYDROUS) continues in fair demand for small lots on a steady market: 99.95 per cent. material in loaned cylinders, 10d. to 1s. per lb. carriage paid, and slightly less for big contracts. **AMMONIUM CHLORIDE** has been receiving a little inquiry on a steady market: grey galvanising, £21 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The market has been weaker, chiefly in sympathy with rough bar copper, and demand is still comparatively quiet, while British associated makers are asking fully £22 10s. f.o.b. for casks for export, less 5 per cent. U.K. exports for last month were considerably better, amounting to 5,710 tons, as against 3,127 tons for June, and only 1,922 tons for July last year. **FORMALDEHYDE** continues very competitive, with a limited business moving: 40 per cent. by volume, about £31 per ton, in casks, ex store. **ISOPROPYL ALCOHOL** is a fair market, with good quality material at 11s. to 12s. per gallon, in drums, carriage paid; less for lower grades. **LITHOPONE** is a fairly good market, with prices about steady at £19 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts. **OXALIC ACID** is very steady as quoted: business has been rather quieter of late: quantities, £31 10s.; cwt. casks, 32s. ex store. **POTASH CAUSTIC** is steady at Convention rates, with the market subdued: 88 to 92 per cent. solid, £29 10s. to £34 10s. per ton, in drums, ex store; 30s. per ton less c.i.f. in all cases. **POTASSIUM CHLORATE** remains very slack: quantities, £26 5s.; small spot parcels, from 3½d. per lb. ex store. **POTASSIUM CARBONATE** is a slow market and quoted prices are difficult to obtain for quantities: 90 to 92 per cent., £23 10s.; 96 to 98 per cent., £25 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for contracts. **POTASSIUM PRUSSIATE** is unchanged at agreed prices; business is slow: quantities, £63 10s. to £65 10s. per ton; single casks, 7d.; small parcels, 7½d. per lb. ex store. **SAL AMMONIAC** remains on the quiet side, business being for small quantities: dog-tooth crystals, £32; medium, £28; fine white crystals are slightly easier at £17 5s. per ton, in casks, ex store; slightly less for con-

tracts. SODIUM ACETATE is unsteady on a slow market, competition being keen: spot, about £19 7s. 6d. per ton, in casks, ex store. SODIUM CHLORATE remains dull and is slightly easier at £24 5s. per ton for quantities; spot parcels, about 3d. to 3½d. per lb. ex store. SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE continues to find some business, with dealers quoting pea crystals in one-cwt. kegs at £15 per ton: commercial quality, £9 10s. per ton, in casks, ex store; makers' prices for pure crystals to home consumers on contract, £15 per ton carriage paid to buyers' works. SODIUM PRUSSIATE remains dull, but is holding steady: quantities, 4½d. to 5d.; smaller lots, about 5½d. per lb. ex store. SULPHUR.—Demand is only moderate, but the tone is very steady. American crude stands at £5 12s. 6d. to £5 17s. 6d., while Sicilian flowers are quoted £11 5s., refined ground £10, and roll £8 15s., all c.i.f. to arrive.

Fixed Oils, etc.

ONE or two markets show some improvement, while others have sustained further loss in value on spot. Cotton oil is firm; palm oils are steadier. Linseed oil is much easier; turpentine shows some recovery. Business generally has been limited. ACID OILS.—Market has been slack with values unsteady: Coconut/palm kernel, 28s.; groundnut, 26s.; soya, 20s. spot. CASTOR.—Prices quoted are unchanged with the market dull: pharmaceutical, 44s. 6d.; first pressings, 39s. 6d.; second pressings, 37s. spot. COCONUT.—The market is steadier and prices are well maintained: deodorised, spot, 39s. 3d.; Ceylon, c.i.f., 27s. 9d. COTTON.—The market continues firm and prices are holding: deodorised, 36s.; common edible, 35s. 6d.; soapmaking, 33s. 6d.; crude, 30s. spot. GROUNDNUT.—Rather quiet with values slightly easier: deodorised, spot, 38s. 6d.; crude Oriental, c.i.f., 33s. 6d. PALM KERNEL.—Market is unchanged and quiet: deodorised, 38s.; crude, 30s. 6d. spot. PALM.—Prices for all grades have weakened, and the market is at present slack: Lagos, 23s.; softs, 22s. 6d.; mediums, 22s. 9d.; hards, 23s. 9d.; bleached, 25s. 6d. spot. RAPE.—Market is slightly easier and still dull: refined, 38s. 3d.; crude, 36s. 9d. spot. SOYA.—Market is steadier at the lower rates now quoted: deodorised, 35s. 9d.; crude, 28s. 6d. spot. LINSEED (raw, naked).—Values for all positions show a big loss on the week, and the market is unsteady: On spot, 34s. 6d.; August, 32s.; September, 31s. 10½d.; September-December, 31s. 4½d.; January-April, 29s. 6d. Boiled oil, on spot, 38s. 3d. TURPENTINE.—There was further weakness in the latter part of last week with the spot price dropping to about 35s. 6d., following sharp weakness in America down to 35 cents per gallon as reached at Savannah; from this level an upward movement ensued up to 37½ cents, which, however, was not fully maintained. Our market moved up in sympathy with America, but was rather dull at the higher level of about 35s. for spot, 35s. 6d. for September-December, and 37s. for January-April. American receipts were larger, causing stocks to increase again. Last week's deliveries were 1,838 barrels, making a total since January 1 of 64,134 barrels, which compares with 62,157 barrels for the same period last year. Stocks were returned at 19,015 barrels, which, together with 4,850 barrels afloat, makes the London visible supply 23,865 barrels as against 24,320 barrels at the same date last year. RESIN.—The American price having dropped \$4, this tended to attract buying, and more activity ensued. American stocks, however, are heavy or higher than since 1924, and the outlook is rather unsettled. C.i.f. terms were as follows:—American B/D, 11s. 2½d. to 11s. 4d.; E/K, 11s. 9d.; M/N, 12s. 1d. to 12s. 7d.; WG, 13s. 8½d.; and WW, 15s. 7½d. French was harder in sympathy, but is too dear as compared with America, except for top grades. The c.i.f. quotation for WW is 12s. 6d. WOOD.—Hankow in barrels on spot is dull; quoted at about 49s.

Italian Synthetic Camphor

THE only Italian synthetic camphor plant, owned and operated by the Soc. Marengo, has recently passed into the hands of the Italges group of Turin. At first there seemed to be some question whether the production, which it is said had been unremunerative, would be continued. However, it is now stated that under the new management production will not cease. Mr. De Simoni of the Schiapparelli will devote himself particularly to the expansion of the synthetic camphor plant of the Marengo. It is further stated that the plants have a productive capacity of from 500 kilos to 600 kilos per day. Production in 1929 averaged about 400 kilos per day, or a total for the year of approximately 120 tons. Ninety tons or about 75 per cent. of the production was exported to the United States at from 22 to 24 lire per kilo.

Nux Vomica Production

MORE than half of the supply comes from South India and shipped from Madras but a very substantial quantity is also obtained from Western Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa and shipped from Calcutta. Export figures for the two latest fiscal years ending March 1929 follow. The figures for the first ten months of the current fiscal year ending March 1930 are not available by countries, but totalled 45,766 cwt.

To	1927-28	1928-29	To	1927-28	1928-9
	cwt.	cwt.		cwt.	cwt.
United Kingdom ..	17,122	5,216	France ..	1,546	467
Germany ..	790	3,039	United States ..	17,444	26,919
Netherlands ..	12,993	5,340	Other countries ..	307	840
Belgium ..	500	1,400	Total ..	50,702	43,212
Share of Bengal in the trade	20,678	11,501	Share of Madras ..	28,537	31,393
Share of Bombay ..	1,487	318			

Indian Lac Research

THE Indian Lac Cess Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on February 12, 1930. The purpose of the bill is briefly outlined: Under the Act of 1921, the net proceeds of the lac cess were paid to the Lac Association. Control of these funds was vested in a committee of the association, composed of three representatives of Calcutta shippers, two of Indian manufacturers, two of Indian brokers, one European manufacturer and one European broker. The Lac Association represented to the Government that it was not in a position to control effectively research, and the committee particularly felt its inability to bring home to the cultivators the results of the research work done at the institute. The Association accordingly recommended that the existing Lac Cess Act should be replaced by the above new act providing for a continuance of the lac cess and constituting a statutory committee. The Government of Bihar and Orissa, within whose jurisdiction the Research Institute at Ranchi is located, concurred in this recommendation, and recommended also investigation of marketing methods and promotion of sales. The new Lac Cess Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, was passed by the Legislative Assembly on July 17, and provides for the creation of a fund for the improvement and development of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of Indian lac. Lac cess will be levied and collected on all lac and refuse lac produced in India and exported from any Customs port to any port beyond the limits of British India or to Aden.

Chinese Musk

THE following table, 1926, from the "Returns of Trade" of the Chinese Maritime Customs for the years 1926-1928, show the quantity of musk exported from China:—

To	1926		1927		1928	
	lb.	Value \$	lb.	Value \$	lb.	Value \$
France	482	196,949	426	177,206	530	215,404
	377	167,297	353	139,089	361	147,762
Hong Kong	233	87,084	184	65,204	249	89,425
Great Britain	88	34,036	183	76,478	296	118,662
United States	111	45,769	82	33,507	211	85,411
Other countries	19	7,184	135	53,115	16	6,949
Total	1,310	538,319	1,353	544,559	1,663	663,613

The figures for all of China and exports to various countries for 1929 are not yet available, but the exports to the United States, as shown by the declared export returns compiled by American consular officers, amounted to 317 lb. (\$54,658). For the first quarter of 1930 exports to the U.S. declared at Shanghai amounted to 97 lb. (\$16,500). The bulk of the musk exported from China comes from Tibet. It is bought up by musk dealers at Ta-Tsien-Lu, in central Szechuan Province, and from there sent to Chunking, the head of navigation of the Yangtsze River, where it is packed in tin-lined wooden boxes and shipped to Shanghai. The musk is purchased in Shanghai by exporters, the majority of whom are acting under orders from abroad. The export manager of one house which ships a large quantity every year stated that it is very difficult even in Shanghai to get good musk which has not been adulterated. Musk which is 80 to 90 per cent. pure is considered good according to this authority. Current prices (July) of musk are reported to be about 200 Shanghai taels (\$90 U.S.) per catty at Ta-Tsien-Lu, and about 440 Shanghai taels (\$180) a catty in Shanghai. This price is for the best grade obtainable. The difference between the inland price and the Shanghai price is due largely to excessive internal taxes and cost of transportation.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. Correspondents may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor.

A New Activity of Our Council

SIR.—In the *C. & D.*, August 9, p. 199, it is announced that our Council are busying themselves with a new activity in opposing trade marks. After the test case of *Jenkin v. Pharmaceutical Society*, we have been told that the Society has no right to mix up in trade matters and has to limit its activities only to the control of poisons and educational matters, and a new organisation was formed which was called the Retail Pharmacists' Union. We would like to know if this new activity is merely to give a slice out of the Society's funds to our legal friends. It would also be interesting to find out how much these oppositions to trade marks cost our Society and how much time our officers spend on such matters. Perhaps some member of the Council will take this matter up and bring it up at the next meeting. It is high time that some control was exercised in this direction.—Yours truly,

A RETAIL CHEMIST (13/8).

Shop Hours

SIR.—Referring to the remarks of "Overworked M.P.S." (*C. & D.*, August 2, p. 179) it may be interesting to note that when the "Eight Hours Act" was passed in France, it was generally considered inapplicable to chemists, not only for the reason of possible urgent need for remedies after closing hours, but also on account of the practice of carrying the victims of street accidents, etc., to the pharmacist for first-aid. It was, however, finally decided that pharmacy assistants should benefit by the Act. But notwithstanding the much greater facility with which the general public accept early closing since the four years of war have habituated them to curtailed service, the executive proceeded with cautious procrastination in order to avoid the protest that would have been raised by instantaneous and rigorous application of the rule, first allowing extra hours until a certain date, and making liberal exceptions in cases of "season trade" (seaside places, spas, and the like), so that by now, although the scheme is not carried out in its entirety, the goal appears within sight—credible as it seems to those of us who remember what pharmacy hours were before the war. It has been quite interesting to watch the details of the discussion between the employers' association and the executive (a few facts were printed in the *C. & D.*, February 28, 1929).—Yours faithfully,

A LOOKER-ON (12/8).

SIR.—Although the Shops Acts have done good work in terminating the long hours of opening, the one loophole in them, at any rate from the assistants' point of view, was that although the shop had to be closed not later than 8 o'clock there was nothing to prevent an employee being kept at work up to any hour on weekdays, or even on Sundays, at such things as packing, stock, or even window-dressing, with the sole exception of the early closing day after 1.30. There has undoubtedly been a good deal of this prolonged labour going on behind the scenes. When one hears people talk about the convenience of the public, it would be curious to learn their ideas of when a shop worker does his own shopping: he is naturally employed during the hours that the other shops are open, and the only chance he has is to squeeze some minutes out of his meal-times. But it is practically certain that whatever hours may be decided on for shops and shopworkers, pharmacy will always be one of the exempted trades; the supply of medicines and medical appliances will always be made available at any hour. There is trouble now with regard to the early closing day in

some districts where there is no rota, the employer having to take all extra duties, and a forty-eight-hour week would considerably aggravate this dilemma. I once heard the remark made about a single-handed man who was obliged to do his own late duty that it was his own premises and therefore he could close when he liked; but could he? The element of competition is so oppressive these days that often such a proprietor is far less his own master than he would be as an assistant.

Yours truly,

SHOPPACTE (6/8).

The Will to Work

SIR.—"Still Learning" comments (*C. & D.*, August 2, p. 179) on that part of Dr. Herbert Levinstein's address to the Society of Chemical Industry in which he dealt with the will to work and the desire to live. Scientists, and especially physicists, have gradually reduced all matter, including the substances of which we ourselves are built up, from the original so-called elements, first to molecules, then to atoms, and now to electrons, what will be the next stage in the process of analysis nobody would like to predict, but it seems that it will be some considerable time before they arrive at the motive force which provides the ultimate particles with their will to move and work. To discover this would be to find the source of actual life, which has long been the goal of research workers. And yet the will to work is not present in all individuals to the same extent; is it possible that it is dependent on some particular ingredient which may be lacking in its due proportion, and conversely over-plentiful in those energetic and full-blooded people whose superabundant activities lead them to positions in which they are considered to "have got on in the world?" This might be so, just as some diseases are referred to some insufficient element in the system, and drugs or chemical medicaments are prescribed to adjust the proportions. But we must also remember that continued abstention from work renders a man not only often unfit for work, but also unwilling; does inactivity lead to a degradation of these electrons, in the same way that an unused muscle tends to degeneration and atrophy? Your correspondent sums up in three words, "work is life." We can most of us think of cases of men who have retired from business after a strenuous life, either of their own accord or under some compulsory age limit; and having no hobbies at home or other activities, they only last a year or two after their retirement and die quite suddenly to the surprise of their friends. On the other hand, there is such a thing as having too much work, or perhaps too constant work; and under modern conditions of high pressure and continuous hours, the electrons of many pharmacists must become permanently tired, and their will to work is only kept at concert pitch by the whip of competition.

Faithfully yours,

LABORUM (11/8).

Dispensing Notes and Difficulties

A Borax and Camphor Lotion

SIR.—Would you kindly let me know what you consider the correct way to dispense the following lotion? When the camphor is dissolved in spirit and mixed with the solution of borax in water a cream-like paste is produced which afterwards deposits a white, slightly crystalline and practically insoluble precipitate.

Sodii biberat.	... ... ...	3 per cent.
Pulv. camphoræ	... ... ...	1 per cent.
Aquam	... ... ...	ad 3vii.

Yours faithfully,

W. J. H. (17/4).

[We agree that the lotion becomes unsightly, and suggest the use of mucilage of tragacanth. Camphor is soluble in water 1-700 or 1-800. The purified borax does not assist solution. Rub 35 grains of camphor down in a mortar to a very fine powder, then add half an ounce of mucilage of tragacanth and mix to a

cream. Pour this into the bottle containing 105 grains of purified borax, water four ounces, and a further half ounce of mucilage of tragacanth. Shake well, and fill up the bottle to make eight ounces. This makes a presentable preparation, which shakes up readily, and the camphor does not adhere to the bottle. The presence of tragacanth is as legitimate as alcohol, and might have advantages in some cases.]

A Colour Problem

SIR.—Would you give your opinion as to the colour of the following mixture? Made up by us four times it was perfectly white, but twice it had a brown tint.

Bismuth, carb.	...	...	gr. 80
Sod. bicarb.	...	...	gr. 80
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	5ij.
Tr. chlorof. et morph. co.	...	...	5ij.
Aq.	...	...	ad 3vij.

Yours faithfully,

NOIR (30/4).

[There is no incompatibility in this mixture, and when we have made it up it has remained white. The small amount of compound tincture of chloroform and morphine is not sufficient to give more than a faint suggestion of colour. The only colouring matter in the mixture is derived from 12 minimis of tincture of Indian hemp, and this is diluted to 8 fluid ounces. Is it possible that you used the old chlorodyne, or the tinct. chlorof. et morph., B.P. 1885, which contained liquid extract of liquorice and black treacle, when it became brown?]

Unusual Ear Drops

SIR.—Would you kindly suggest a method of dispensing the following for use as ear drops?

2 per cent. sulphur c. salicylic. in olive oil.

Yours faithfully,

R. C. T. (24/6).

[Take sulphur precip., gr. 17½; acid. salicylic., gr. 17½; rub down with a few drops of olive oil in a mortar until a fine cream is produced. Add the remainder of the oil, making up to two fluid ounces. Label it "Shake the bottle each time before use." Although the quantity of salicylic acid is not stated, we should consider that the prescriber intended 2 per cent. of each of the two substances to be dispensed.]

Legal Queries

C. A. R. (13/8) owns a yard in which there are private garages. A person persists in leaving his car in the yard at night although he has been warned not to do so. "Is C. A. R." entitled to retain the car until the owner has paid a fee for leaving his car in the yard? [In our opinion "C. A. R." has no right to retain the car. Any rights that he may have against the owner must be enforced by action in court.]

M. M. B. (9/8)—A, who carries on a retail business in Scotland, sold a coat with an imitation fur collar to a customer, who, it is alleged, contracted dermatitis in consequence of wearing it. The customer has claimed damages from A. If the claim is substantiated, who is liable to compensate the customer—A, the wholesale firm from whom A bought the coat, or the manufacturer of the coat? How can A protect herself against similar claims in the future? Is A's solicitor entitled to claim payment of costs on account or should the bill be presented when the case is finished? [In our view, according to English law, the customer's claim is against A, who, in her turn, may have a right of action against the wholesaler. Similarly, the wholesaler may have recourse against the manufacturer. A can only safeguard herself by insurance or by obtaining guarantees from the firms from whom she buys furs. The solicitor is entitled to require payment for services rendered before the case is finished. We cannot say what the legal position may be in Scotland.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries

When samples are sent particulars should be supplied to us as to their origin, what they are, what they are used for, and how. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles nor to publish supposed formulas for them.

Cement (14/8).—**BUILDER'S CEMENT COLOURING.**—This consists of a suspension of a powder of a somewhat fine or rich red colour in water. The powder is an oxide of iron, which is only partially soluble in nitric acid. The colour and texture depend largely upon the manner of preparation and the temperature to which the oxide is heated. Such colourings are frequently made by calcining ferrous sulphate, and it is quite likely the sample was so produced, since it contains a little sulphate.

P. H. (29/5).—**PLASTER OF PARIS SUBSTITUTE.**—The sample consists of a fragment of pure white plaster cast. On careful examination it showed no signs of any organic matter. Its chief features are the great purity of the calcium sulphate, such as to suggest its being prepared by precipitation, and the very large proportion of potash alum, apparently 30 to 40 per cent., but an actual determination of the proportion was not made.

J. G. (23/8).—**CHICK-RAISING MEAL.**—The ingredients appear to be middlings, maize meal, bran and husk.—**POULTRY-LAYING MEAL.**—The ingredients appear to be middlings, maize meal, Sussex ground oats, and probably a little fine bone meal.

D. S. T. (28/4).—**EMBROCATION.**—This small sample is sent in a poison-bottle without any indication of its origin or the purpose to which it is to be applied. It is a liniment of the tincture type, and has a specific gravity of 0.945. It smells strongly of camphor, and may well be a mixture of liniment of belladonna and tincture of opium; but this is merely an opinion on inspection. A complete analysis would be a difficult matter, owing to the complex nature of the article.

A. M. (7/8).—**PRESERVING SAND EELS.**—We note that you attempted to preserve the sand eels for fishing in formalin and then in pure glycerin, and that they have withered. The preservatives you used should have given quite satisfactory results, provided (a) a suitable method was employed, and (b) the eels were fresh. We suggest you proceed as follows: Immerse the fresh eels in a 5-per-cent. solution of formalin for a few hours; well soak in water for a similar period; immerse in a 25-per-cent. solution of glycerin in water for one day; another day in 50-per-cent. glycerin in water, and finally preserve in pure glycerin. We may add that difficulty is frequently experienced in preventing preserved eels from wrinkling owing to their fleshy nature.

A.B. (19/8).—Some or all of the following drugs are used to increase the laxative action of syrup of figs—cascara, rhubarb, senna. A liquid extract or concentrated infusion is usual in preparations of ordinary type. See "Pharmaceutical Formulas," pp. 561, 562.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago

Reprinted from
"The Chemist and Druggist," August 15, 1880

Applying for a Situation

The following has been sent to a wholesale house. . . .
"Dear Sir,—I Shall be Thankful unto you Will you Please to give me Some Sort of Employment I will make myself useful for you at any thing you require me to do I am a Study Sober Man 36 years old you Shall have a good reference for Me of Some very Respectable gentlemen I have Inclosed you 3 of My Secret and Valuable Receipts I hope they will be of great Service unto you They are all a certan cure and never fail you Shall have one will cure the cancer by the root if you require it."



[Commenced C. & D., July 5, 1924.]

Sorbinose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is a keto-hexose obtained from the juice of berries of mountain ash. The juice is evaporated to s.g. 1.05 and allowed to ferment; the clear liquid is transferred to shallow dishes and inoculated with a culture of *B. xylinum*. The final stages are clarifying with lead acetate (excess of which is afterwards removed), filtering and concentrating *in vacuo*. Sorbinose forms rhombic crystals, m.p. 154°, having a sweet taste. It acts generally in the same way as levulose, but is not fermentable by yeast. It is laevo-rotatory.

Spearmint, as usually grown in gardens as lamb or garden mint, is the *Mentha viridis* of Linnaeus (N.O. Labiateæ).

HISTORY.—It is not known if this is the species on which, according to the Scriptures, tithe was paid by the Pharisees and classed with anise and cumin, which may possibly have been *Mentha sylvestris*, which is still extensively cultivated in the East, and is probably the species chiefly used by the Greeks and Romans. It is called by Gerard (A.D. 1633) *Mentha romana* and *Mentha sarracenia*. Dodoens, who wrote still earlier (1616), also describes it under the same names, and calls it the "right garden mint," and states that the leaves are long, narrow, white, hairy, soft, almost like willow leaves, but larger, and the illustration he gives corresponds well with the *Mentha sylvestris*, forma *longifolia*, Huds., in the shape of the leaves and the dense cylindrical spikes. The writer has seen the hairy *Mentha longifolia* growing, in Devonshire, intermixed with the glabrous *Mentha viridis*, and apparently quite wild in a damp grassy meadow, although not far from a garden. It is possible that *M. longifolia* is the oldest form and *M. viridis* is derived from it. When the present glabrous form came into use in this country is not quite certain, but Sir John Hill, in his "Herbal" (1716) says that it is a native of Germany, and not of this country. During the middle ages, at least four kinds of garden mint were cultivated. In the Capitulary of Charlemagne (A.D. 812) *Mentha*, *Menthustrum* and *Sisymbrium* are mentioned, and these are respectively identified in Latin dictionaries as garden mint, wild mint, and water mint. The Abbess Hildegarde in 1160 mentions *Backmintze* (brook mint), *Mintze major* (Romische mint), and rose mint or red mint. There is little doubt that the Roman mint was a form of *Mentha sylvestris*, and the red or rose mint was probably our *Mentha rubra* and *Mintze major* was probably *M. crispa*, and the *Backmintze* probably *Mentha aquatica*. In 1543 Fuchs describes and figures a mint under the name of *Mentha hortensis* as Herzkraut, and Morrison, in the *O Historia oxaniensis*, 1699, figures the same plant under the name of *Mentha hortensis verticillata ocimi odore*. Parkinson includes the same plant under spearmint, under which it was cultivated in gardens in his day. This appears to be the plant now known as *Mentha cardiaca*, J. G. Baker

BOTANY.—It is still cultivated in gardens in Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and in some parts of Kent as the true garden mint. *Mentha sylvestris* has also been seen in one or more of its varieties grown in Kentish gardens as lamb mint. The allied species in which the characteristic spearmint flavour (said to be due to the acetate of dihydro-cuminic alcohol) is recognisable (Elze, "Chemiker Zeitung," November 5, 1911, p. 1175), and is said to occur as follows:—*Mentha sylvestris* and its varieties, *nemorosa*, Huds., *mollissima*, *langifolia* and

alopecuroides, *Mentha cardiaca*, *M. aquatica*, var. *crispa*, Benth., *M. Javanica*, Benth., and some varieties of *M. canadensis*. The spearmint odour also occurs in *Tanacetum balsamita* (N.O. Compositæ), which the old Herbals describe next to the mints. It was formerly used under the name of Alecost or Costmary in the preparation of ale, and is still to be found in cottage gardens in some of our country villages.

USES.—With regard to the importance of spearmint as a culinary article, Pliny refers to its being used in Roman cookery, and Gerard quotes him as saying "the smell of mint does stir up the mind and taste to a greedy desire of meat." Gerard had the idea, also, that it would prevent the coagulation of milk and its acid fermentation. Pliny says that "it prevents milk from curdling in the stomach and therefore it is put into milk that is drunk." He also advises a crown of mint to be worn when studying as it exhilarates the mind, and is therefore proper for students. J. G. Baker probably remembered this fact in naming one of the mints *M. cardiaca*, which is grown in gardens as a culinary vegetable. The name of the genus *Mentha* is said to be of mythological origin, and to be derived from *Minthe*, who, according to Ovid, because Pluto fell in love with her, was changed by Proserpine into the mint plant. Spearmint is also sold largely, and extensively grown and dried as a condiment herb. The demand for dried spearmint of good quality is said to exceed the supply, especially for the small dried herb packets. This shortage leads to importation of Continental spearmint, which is often of mixed character. In a parcel recently examined it was found to contain a variety with black stem and leaves which is not grown in this country, but is considered in Germany to be the best kind and more strongly flavoured than the ordinary *M. viridis*, but the odour and flavour are slightly different. As a substitute for green mint in winter for mint sauce a mint jelly has been suggested, a handful of leaves being used to colour and flavour about half a pint of apple or plain jelly. The leaves can be placed in a jelly bag and immersed in the jelly, or the jelly strained from the leaves before it is allowed to set.

CULTIVATION.—To grow spearmint successfully it should be planted out in March or April in rows about two feet apart and one foot between each plant, as its runners extend one or two feet around it. The roots are taken up in spring as soon as the shoots are two or three inches high, and every piece of rhizome that shows a swollen portion should be destroyed and burnt as the yellow fungus (and ultimately brown) rust, which attacks the leaves, can always be traced to these swollen pieces of underground stem which starts the fungus up the erect stem. The plant is sure to be attacked by the fungus if it is too crowded, and consequently has insufficient moisture. The herb should be cut when the flower buds appear in August, and on a dry day. If moist with dew or rain the green colour changes to blackish. Spearmint is estimated to yield four to five tons per acre, the yield being less in a dry summer and largest if the summer be wet and the locality somewhat shady, as it is a moisture-loving plant. From five tons of fresh herb about fifteen to twenty cwt. of dried herb should be obtainable. For a winter supply of fresh mint a little bottom heat is needed, from November to May, such as is obtainable by boxes placed upon or under the benches of greenhouses, at a temperature of 60° F., and watered freely as soon as a growth starts. When grown in a field a dressing of manure in autumn to a depth of two inches is advisable to prevent the frost from rotting the underground stems. As the different plants used and sold as spearmint vary slightly in odour it is evident that a pure culture of the one considered to have the most palatable flavour should increase the rate over those herbs and oils which are mixed and therefore variable in flavour.

Spike Lavender Oil.—This oil is obtained from *Lavandula spica*, and is a commercial article of some importance, being largely employed in the cheap perfumery trade. It has a camphor-like odour and is generally far less pleasant than true lavender oil. *Lavandula spica* flourishes freely in Spain, and gives an oil yield from the

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flowers of from 0.5 to 1.0 per cent. It is pale yellow, or nearly water-white, and has the following characters :—

	French	Spanish
Specific gravity ..	0.900 to 0.921	0.903 to 0.922
Optical rotation ..	-2° to +7°	5° to +12°
Refractive index ..	1.4640 to 1.4680	1.4640 to 1.4670
Ester value ..	3 to 22	4 to 27

There is also a Dalmatian oil, the characters of which resemble the Spanish oil. When pure, the oil is soluble in 2 to 2.5 volumes of 70 per cent. alcohol. In genuine oils there will usually be about 30 per cent. of free alcohols (returned as borneol) present. Spanish oils contain, on the average, 2 or 3 per cent. less than French oils. Any sample containing less than 28 per cent. should be viewed with suspicion, and where it is considerably less adulteration undoubtedly exists. The presence of the following in pure spike oils has been established, chiefly by Bouchardat: pinene, cineol, camphor, linalol, borneol, camphene, terpineol and geraniol. Spike oil is largely adulterated with turpentine, and probably with the more common varieties of rosemary oil. The former may be detected by the specific gravity and solubility, whilst the latter interferes with the solubility and the percentage of free alcohols present. Spike oil is itself used as an adulterant of ordinary lavender oil. Apart from its use in cheap perfumery, it is also used in the manufacture of lacquer for fine china.

Spirit.—See also Alcohol, Industrial Methylated Spirits, Methylated Spirits.

Spirit Drawback.—See Drawback.

Spirit Licences.—See Licensing Laws.

Spirit, Proof.—See Alcohol Conversion Tables.

Sponge.—Soft elastic skeleton of an aggregation of minute marine animals, *Spongia officinalis*, N.O. Ceratospiongia. The particular species belongs to the primitive Amœba type, reproduction of which is accomplished by gemmation. Gemmules attach themselves to rocks, corals or sea plants and in course of time grow into adult sponges. The principal source of supply is the Mediterranean, where the warm tideless waters form an ideal habitat, especially near the Eastern coast and islands. Fishing is also carried out in Tripoli, where the industry seems to be declining. Statistics of this particular source were published in the *C. & D.*, February 9, 1929, p. 154. An extensive area has been conserved in Morocco for sponge fishing, and experiments with a view to improve the quality are being made in the fisheries of Bahama. The sponge-fishing industry has been carried on for many centuries and was followed by the Egyptians and ancient Greeks, the latter becoming very proficient in naked diving, which procedure they brought to perfection. There are a number of methods used nowadays to obtain sponges, including wading, naked diving, harpooning, trawling and machine diving. Diving with the aid of a diving suit is probably the best method, but is inadvisable in depths over fifty metres. Divers are frequently attacked by a kind of paralysis, the cause of which is as yet obscure. The sponge is first treated by removing the skin with a knife, washing out the gelatinous matter, and drying the skeletons in the sun. A special process of preparation is carried out when the sponges are intended for shipment to England, but those for the French market are packed without preliminary. Pieces of shell, rock and seaweed are removed and the sponges bleached, after which they are trimmed and packed in cases. A useful bleaching process, which experiment has shown to be successful, consists of washing the sponges, soaking them in a solution of potassium permanganate for a few minutes, washing again and passing through sulphurous acid. The degree of bleaching is determined by the time of immersion in the potassium permanganate. Sand in sponges, so familiar to pharmacists, is an impurity and does not denote genuineness, as is popularly supposed. When used as a toilet article the natural sponge gives better results than the rubber

variety, owing to the action of the pile of the former entering the pores of the skin and taking up moisture and other unwanted matter. The so-called rubber sponges are devoid of capillary action. Sponges which have been soiled can be cleaned by washing with soda and hot water. Chemically, sponge consists of a protein substance known as spongian, while the ash contains bromine and iodine.

Sponge, Commerce.—The following figures show the imports into and the re-exports from Great Britain during the years 1924 to 1928 inclusive :—

From	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Germany ..	179	6,197	5,657	11,454	15,525
Netherlands ..	39,268	34,264	33,382	33,600	34,192
France ..	1,131	2,645	10,080	4,937	1,661
Italy ..	122,015	126,816	519,371	394,413	309,416
Greece ..	462,869	361,376	51,812	28,824	60,219
Turkey ..	—	40,857	5,047	—	2,832
United States ..	81,368	46,760	86,189	62,015	70,562
Cuba ..	64,558	137,140	92,909	82,251	168,322
Other foreign countries ..	18,147	20,756	10,372	49,105	11,809
Total from foreign countries ..	789,535	776,811	814,819	666,599	674,538
Bahamas ..	163,402	195,882	245,220	66,297	130,657
Other British countries ..	5,714	14,171	2,487	8,094	10,490
Total from Brit. countries ..	169,116	210,053	247,707	74,391	141,147
Total	958,651	986,864	1,062,526	740,990	815,685
Value	214,927	225,035	275,997	220,309	240,742

To	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Russia ..	1,779	11,725	10,333	—	—
Sweden ..	6,588	7,038	8,411	7,019	9,841
Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands)	2,889	6,018	14,226	7,272	4,598
Germany ..	83,345	53,207	30,511	38,817	23,840
Netherlands ..	51,186	56,361	44,727	44,199	38,391
Belgium ..	4,865	4,582	7,270	4,361	3,277
France ..	43,740	41,255	38,710	47,626	50,683
Italy ..	8,392	5,735	3,993	12,897	5,116
United States ..	5,971	6,295	3,101	4,532	4,445
Argentine Rep. ..	1,214	1,744	1,242	2,564	1,362
Other foreign countries ..	28,822	35,706	25,634	26,212	25,505
Total to foreign countries ..	238,791	229,666	188,158	195,499	167,058
Irish Free State ..	5,351	9,095	9,768	10,565	8,174
Union of S.Africa ..	1,704	2,340	3,009	2,022	2,565
British India ..	3,533	3,106	3,261	2,892	2,865
Australia ..	9,897	9,855	12,993	8,596	7,507
Canada ..	57	625	446	388	1,884
Other British countries ..	2,968	5,946	3,790	4,946	3,182
Total to British countries ..	23,510	30,967	33,267	29,409	26,177
Total	262,301	260,633	221,425	224,908	193,235
Value	92,667	87,550	87,424	79,733	72,117

Spongy Platinum is obtained by heating ammonium chloroplatinate $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PtCl}_6$, until all the chlorine and ammonia have been expelled; the metal is left behind as a porous, spongy mass. It is somewhat less active as an adsorbent of gases than platinum black, obtained by precipitating the metal from a solution by means of a reducing agent. Spongy platinum containing occluded oxygen is an oxidising agent. In an atmosphere of coal gas absorption occurs with sufficient energy to raise the spongy platinum to a red heat, with consequent ignition of the gas; this phenomenon has been utilised in the construction of automatically-igniting gas jets. They suffer from the disadvantage that impurities in the gas "poison" the spongy platinum, so that absorption no longer occurs. The principal commercial use of the material is as a catalyst in the contact process for sulphuric acid (q.v.).

SABATER'S TORTOSA OLIVE OIL

"GOLDEN CROWN" EDIBLE
UNDER 1% ACIDITY.

"SILVER CROWN" PHARMACEUTICAL
UNDER 2% ACIDITY.

BOTH THESE GRADES OF OLIVE OIL
ARE SPECIALLY PRODUCED FOR THIS
MARKET FROM FRUIT GROWN IN
"SABATER'S" OWN GROVES AND COLD
PRESSED IN THEIR MODEL FACTORY.
NO FINER OILS ARE PRODUCED.

SAMPLES AND QUOTATIONS

from the
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS :

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(ESTAB. 1896),

GLENGALL RD., PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

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BAYER CHEMICALS

ACID ACETYL SALICYL.
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 SULPHONAL VANILLIN
 SODIUM SALICYL. Phys. Pur.

BAYER PRODUCTS LTD.

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19 ST. DUNSTAN'S HILL
LONDON, E.C.3



WE ARE NOW OFFERING SUPPLIES OF
RASPBERRY VINEGAR

manufactured from
THIS SEASON'S FRUIT

Our Product is of SUPERLATIVE Quality
and is guaranteed

1. To be made from pure fruit juice and pure cane sugar without the addition of any artificial flavouring agents or preservatives.
2. To keep indefinitely without fermentation or deposit.
3. To meet the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act and New Pure Food regulations.

SOLD ONLY IN BULK
IN WINCHESTERS, CARBOYS AND CASKS.

Sample and Price upon application

J. C. ARNFIELD & SONS
GADSBY WORKS, LTD.,
STOCKPORT, Cheshire

Telephone:
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STOCKPORT.

ESTABLISHED
1786

Telegrams:
"CHEMICALS,"
STOCKPORT.

"Eagle" Brand Chemicals

B.P. PRECIPITATED
SULPHUR
HYPO

JOHN RILEY & SONS, Ltd.
Chemical and Copper Works
ACCRINGTON, LANCS.
P.O. Box No. 62 Telephone : 2137 and 2138 Accrington.

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Johnsons of Hendon

for EMULSIONS. SYRUPS.
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OINTMENTS. DECOCTIONS.
TINCTURES. LIQUID EXTRACTS.

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JOHNSON & SONS

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SALICYLIC

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SODA
SALICYLATE

PARAFFINUM LIQUIDUM B.
P.
EXTRA HIGH VISCOSITY HOLROYD'S OIL & CERESINE CO., LTD.
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QUINIDINE
CINCHONINE
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Sugar-coated Quinine Tablets and Pills.

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Goods covered by Dangerous Drugs Acts offered subject to all regulations.

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BLANDFIELD WORKS : 25 CHRISTOPHER STREET : 32 & 34 VIRGINIA STREET
EDINBURGH. : LONDON, E.C.2. : GLASGOW

ESTABLISHED 1827



Hubbuck's Pure Oxide of Zinc

is made by sublimation, and is warranted to contain upwards of

99.9 PER CENT.

of pure oxide; in fact, the impurities are not traceable.

Thos. Hubbuck & Son, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1765

24 Lime Street, London, E.C.3

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, WHITE ZINC, PAINT, OILS, COLOURS, VARNISHES, &c.

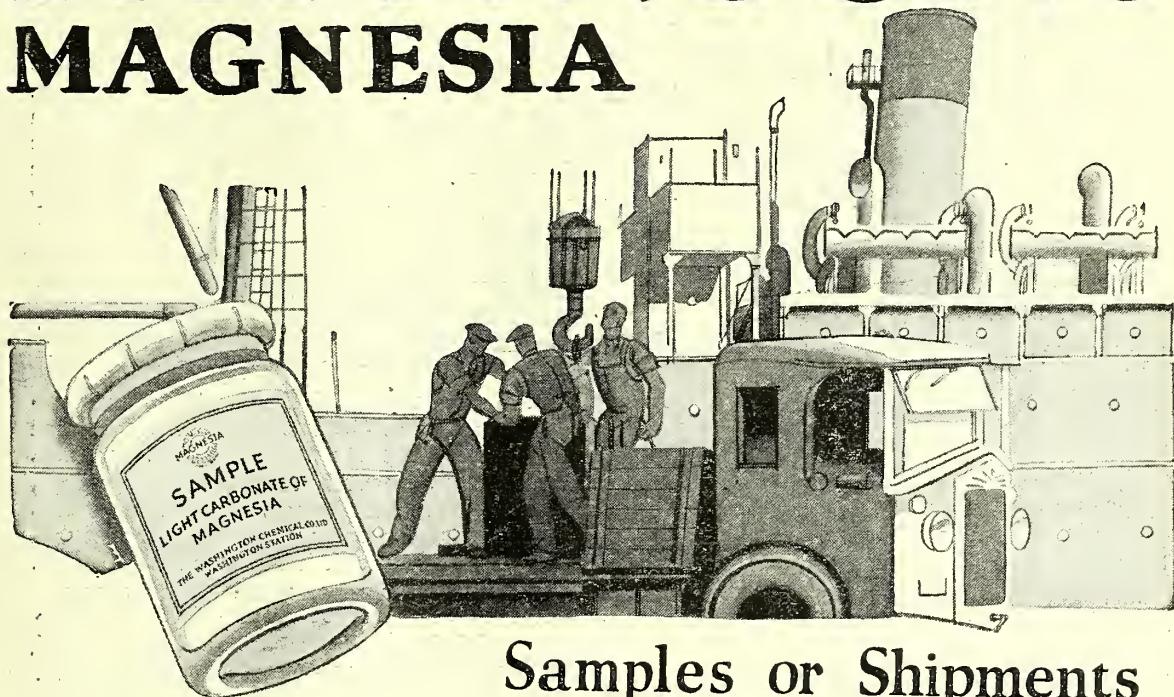
Australian Office: 34 Queen Street, Melbourne.

Sold by the following Wholesale Druggists in Boxes of 7 lb. and 14 lb. stamped by the Manufacturers; also in 1-lb. Boxes and 1-lb. Glass Bottles:

Allen & Hanbury's Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.
Bell, Jno., & Croyden
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd
Bleasdale Ltd.
Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd.
British Drug Houses Ltd.
Burgoyne, Burbridge & Co.
Butler & Crispe Ltd.
Cockburn & Co. Ltd.
Dakin Brothers
Duncan, Flockhart & Co.
Evans, Gadd & Co. Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Ferris & Co.
Gale & Co.
Glasgow New Apothecaries Co.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
C.R. Harker, Stagg & Morgau Ltd.
Harkness, Beaumont & Co. Ltd.
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Hirst, Brooke & Hirst
Barry, E. J., New York
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90/92 Beekman Street, New York
Chas. L. Huisking, Inc.,
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PATTINSONS MAGNESIA



Samples or Shipments

SAMPLES or shipments, cartons or carloads, whatever the size of the order, Pattinsons Magnesia is always up to standard throughout.

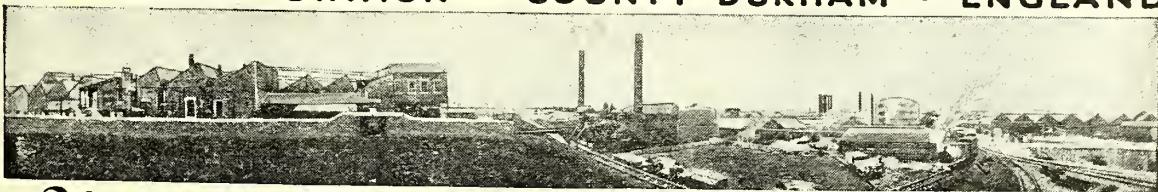
89 years of progressive manufacturing by the Washington Chemical Company, originators of the Pattinson Process, enable them to maintain identical composition and properties through bulk deliveries as well as sample bottles.



Pattinsons Magnesia in its various forms is unrivalled for purity, lightness, texture and freedom from moisture. For industrial and pharmaceutical purposes, Pattinsons Magnesia can always be relied upon for chemical purity and physical uniformity.

Write for Sample to the sole Manufacturers,
P.M. 8—201

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO LTD.
WASHINGTON STATION • COUNTY DURHAM • ENGLAND



*The home of the original PATTINSON PROCESS
for the production of the finest grades of magnesia*



These are a few of the many advertisements appearing in the leading Ladies' Journals.

Look around—and be alive to Colour

In everything—not only in personal apparel—but in home decoration, you must perceive a striving for colour and more colour wherever it is possible to introduce it. It is good. Beautiful harmonious colour makes life brighter. You can help by stocking Fairy Dyes and bringing within reach of the mass those wonderful thirty colours for which Fairy Dyes are famous. Everyone *can* buy Fairy Dyes. Everyone *will* buy

Fairy Dyes

after having once sampled them. They have unequalled quality and bloom and a delightful charm impossible to resist for the sum of 2d. per tube. Fairy Dyes are attractively and strongly advertised, helping you in every way towards bigger sales and better profits. Supply the demand that will enrich you and help enrich the world with colour.

FAIRY DYES, LTD.

GLASGOW N.W.

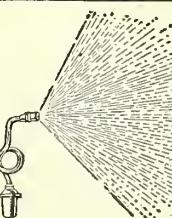
LONDON DEPOT: 292, Upper Street, ISLINGTON, N.1. [2]

THE GUM FROM THE PINE TREE

ZAMO

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

THE WONDERFUL INSECTICIDE
DISINFECTING FLUID



3d. SIZE 2/- DOZEN

6d. " 4/- "

1/- " 8/- "

11 in. Brass Nickelled Bottle Sprayers as design
12/- dozen

ZAMO MFG. CO., Newington Green, LONDON, N.16

Ampoule Files

THE GREATEST PRODUCTION IN THE WORLD

THE BEST. THE CHEAPEST.

Prices and Samples sent on application to
SIM Ltd., Morges, Switzerland.

DRUGS, GUMS, POWDERS, OILS, &c.

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POPpy HEADS

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ROOTS, &c.

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SOAPs

TAMARINDS

TONQUIN BEANS

WAX

L. A. Horner & Sons

12 SOUTH TENTER STREET,
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Sturge Chemicals

CITRIC ACID

CITRATE of POTASH
CITRATE of SODA
FERRI et AMMON
CIT.

BICARBONATE of POTASH

CARBONATE of POTASH

PRECIPITATED CHALK

CALC. CARB. PRECIP.
for Dentifrice Pastes, &c.



ESTD. 1823.

ROCHELLE SALTS

PULV.
SEIDLITZ
TARTRATE of SODA
TARTRATE of POTASH

CREAM of TARTAR

JOHN & E. STURGE LTD. WHEELEY'S LANE
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WHITE, LEMON, YELLOW, AMBER, RED, GREEN.

WHITE & COLOURED OILS

YELLOW, GREEN, RED FOR BRILLIANTINE, etc.

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COLOURLESS, TASTELESS, ODOURLESS.
ALL SPECIFIC GRAVITIES.

B.P. AND TECHNICAL QUALITIES

Wholesale Trade only.

STERNS LTD.

Royal London House, Finsbury Sq., London, England
Telegrams: "CENTUMVIR, TELEW, LONDON."



Petroleum Jelly

White, Yellow, Amber,
& Ruby Red, for all
Pharmaceutical and
Veterinary purposes

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LONDON.

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Martineau Street
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Chambers
LEEDS.

Bleached
White
B.P.

BEESWAX

Refined
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POTH, HILLE & CO., LTD.

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Works at Stratford, E.

LIQUORICE JUICE

BLOCKS AND STICKS
Finest Quality, Low Price, Enquiries Invited
LIQUORICE ROOT Natural State, Bundled, Shelled,
Rods or Cut Pieces
Dott. SIMONE TOSCANO, Catania, Sicily

"REGULOL" The Perfectly
Stable Emulsion of
Liquid Paraffin with Agar-Agar, and well recommended by the
Medical Profession as a Remedy for CONSTIPATION. Two
varieties, plain and compound: the latter containing 4 grains of
Phenolphthalein per ounce.
500 Handbills with 1 doz. COSTS 1/4. SELLS 2/6
CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., Ltd., Oldbury, Birmingham

PARAFFINUM
LIQUIDUM B.P.
OLEUM  OLIVAE
G. E. THURLEY & SON
UNIVERSITY WORKS
LUTON ROAD
LONDON E.7

**PARAFFINUM
LIQUIDUM B.P.**
All Specific Gravities Guaranteed
to remain bright at 0°C

**B.P. WHITE & YELLOW
PETROLEUM JELLIES**

**WHITE & HALF
WHITE OILS**



BY APPOINTMENT
TO H.M. THE KING

Quotations and samples will be
gladly sent on request to:—

**W. B. DICK
& CO. LIMITED**

Suppliers to the WHOLESALE TRADE only

26 GROSVENOR GARDENS,
LONDON - - - S.W.1.

Telephone: - Sloane 3461 (7 lines).
Telegrams: - "Dicotto, Sowest, London."

AND AT
GLASGOW LIVERPOOL NEWCASTLE
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Dr. BENGUÉ'S BALSAM
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.

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NEOPANCARPINE. RICARD'S CACHETS.

BENGUÉ & CO., LTD., MFG. CHEMISTS,
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It will pay you to stock them!

When the public demand goods bearing a specified name the wide-awake retailer prepares to meet that demand and so reap the benefits which follow

IGLODINE has become a household word, and the public, through satisfaction which comes after trial, are demanding IGLODINE PREPARATIONS. Are you the retailer who is preparing to meet the demand?

Iglodine-

The Safe and Pure Antiseptic

Write to-day for full particulars to:
THE IGLODINE CO., LTD. - Newcastle-on-Tyne.

LANOLINE B.P. & U.S.P.
ANHYDROUS AND
HYDROUS.

The PHARMACEUTICAL LANOLINE CO.

WHITE &
HALF WHITE OILS.
B.P. PETROLEUM JELLIES.

CARNWATH ROAD, FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.6
Telephone: Fulham 1194. Telegrams: Batapo, Phone, London.

PREPARE FOR INCREASING DEMANDS

Owbridge's
LUNG TONIC
for COUGHS and COLDS

The sale of this world-famous remedy is constantly growing. Keep well stocked. Your profit is assured

PRICE PROTECTED AT FACE VALUE

W. T. OWBRIDGE, LTD., The Laboratory, HULL.

ACCURATE POISON BOTTLES
GUARANTEED FULL CAPACITY.

Brilliant Amber Glass, English
Machine Made, Hexagonal.

These bottles are much stronger than hand-made and reduce breakages to a minimum.

2 oz. 14/6, 3 oz. 16/6, 4 oz. 18/6, 6 oz. 22/-, 8 oz. 23/- gross.

C. W. HARPER, 254 STOCKPORT ROAD, MANCHESTER

PURE ORANGE WINE
A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN

(VINUM AURANTII B.P.) Prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
Samples from Head Office, Thomas Street, DUBLIN, or London Office, 74 Great Tower Street, LONDON, E.C.3.

**WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OF**

TABLETS

PILLS

CAPSULES

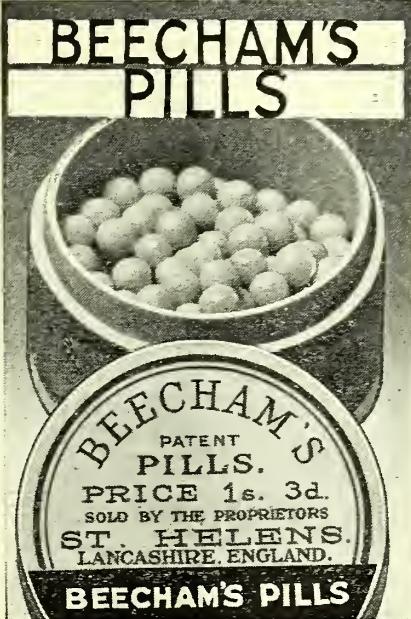
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PRIVATE FORMULÆ A SPECIALITY

HOWARD LLOYD & CO., LTD., LEICESTER

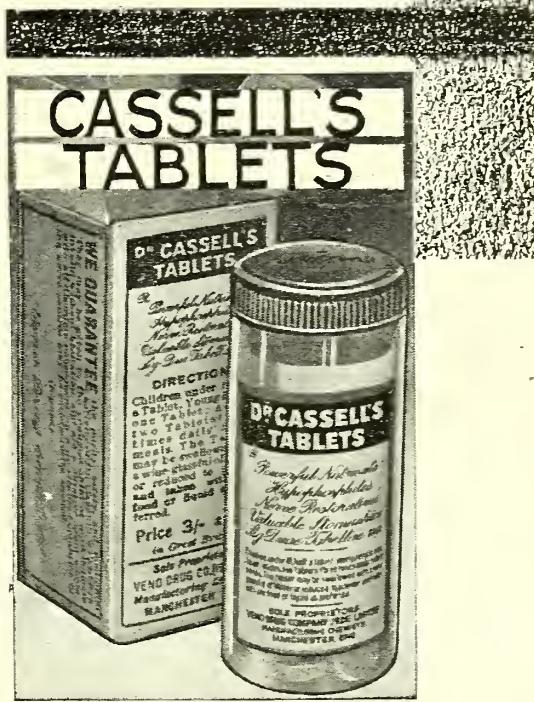
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— BEECHAM'S PILLS —

DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS



Backed up by consistent and forceful advertising which has created an enormous buying force in the Drug Trade, BEECHAM'S PILLS and DR. CASSELL'S TABLETS are two leading lines the selling power of which has long been recognised. The chemist will do well always to have a good stock on hand. Both are quick sellers — both are easy to handle and both give fair profits.



Other Beecham-Veno lines also in great demand are GERMOLENE, The Aseptic Skin Dressing, GERMOLENE - (Medicated) TOILET SOAP & BEECHAM'S POWDERS.

Send a combined order and ask for show material next time you order through your wholesaler or direct from

**THE
BEECHAM-VENO CENTRAL
DISTRIBUTING DEPOT
Chester Road - MANCHESTER**

Tel. No.: 1961 Trafford Park.

Tablets

Enquiries are invited for
**ASPIRIN AND CASCARA
TABLETS**

IN BULK OR PACKED.

A Customer writes:—"Re Aspirin Tablets. Your sample was one of the best we have ever had, we anticipate doing good business with you if you can maintain that quality."—WE CAN, AND MEAN TO!!

LET US QUOTE YOU.

CASTLE HUSKISSON, LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists,

Swinton Works, Moon St., Islington, N.1

ESTAB. 1768.

Private formalæ Pills and Tablets carefully and accurately prepared at lowest possible prices.

Pills

ERGOAPIOL
(Smith)

Protective Mark
Patented in U.S. and
Foreign Countries

Ergoapiol (Smith) is identified by the letters "M. H. S." raised in the gelatin on the inside of each capsule—thus

MHS

Capsule cut in half thru the seam, showing initials.

Capsule intact, showing no mark objectionable to the physician.

Ergoapiol (Smith) is to be had only in packages of twenty capsules each—never supplied in bulk or other form.

MARTIN H. SMITH CO., New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Specialists in the Manufacture
OF
TABLETS & CAPSULES



**Compressed
Tablets**

Full range.
Variety of style.
Purest Ingredients.
Perfect finish.
Plain, Chocolate
or Sugar Coated.
Customers'
"Own Name."

GELATINE CAPSULES

Machine made of perfect ovoid finish,
completely and readily soluble.
CONTENTS GUARANTEED PURE.

Customers' formulas in Tablets or Capsules accurately prepared.
Enquiries solicited. Close prices to large buyers.

Lofthouse & Saltmer, Ltd. Hull

BUDNIP REMEDIES

—are excellent preparations—You can recommend them with every confidence—They show very good profits. Ask us for special terms. From your usual wholesaler, or direct from

BUDNIP Ltd., Budnip House, OLDHAM
Telephone - - - Oldham 2136

**WESSANEN'S
PURE COCOA POWDER
PRIME COCOA BUTTER**

Sales Office:
12 Broom Lane, Broughton Park, MANCHESTER



'Petrolagar'

(Reg. Trade Mark)

FREE OFFER.—You may have one 8-oz. bottle free with one dozen 8-oz. size, any assortment, or one 16-oz. bottle free with one dozen 16-oz. size, any assortment (not a mixed dozen of large and small).

Obtain the best terms by ordering 'Petrolagar'
Brand Emulsion in dozen lots from your wholesaler.

PETROLAGAR LABORATORIES LTD., BRAYDON ROAD, LONDON, N.16
'Phone: CLISSOLD 7572.



17% Extra Profits. "British to the Core" New Series Display Features.

**Send COUPON below for this New
'ASPRO' Window Display**



*Printed in ten
colours*



By featuring 'ASPRO' Displays in your window you link up your store to the largest Medicine Publicity Campaign in the World

Following the success of our recent Man-Nurse and Child Display for Chemists and the many letters of appreciation received we have pleasure in announcing a new 3-piece series now ready for distribution. These products combine suggestion and reasons why customers should enter your store to purchase 'ASPRO'. The sooner you co-operate by featuring 'ASPRO' Displays—the greater is your opportunity of benefiting by the consumer demand created by our huge advertising campaign. Be first in the field by showing this new 3-Piece Display. Simply fill in name and address and post to Gollin & Co. Pty. Ltd., 'Aspro' Dept., Slough, Bucks. The displays will be despatched to you promptly.

**17% Extra through buying
'ASPRO' on Bonus Terms.**

The 'ASPRO' bonus on unstamped 'ASPRO' is as follows:— On a one gross order for 10's the bonus is one dozen packets; on half-gross order, $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets. Half-gross 10's is the minimum order accepted for Bonus purposes. On a gross order for 27's the bonus is 2 dozen packets, on a half-gross order 1 dozen packets, and on a quarter-gross order $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen packets. A quarter-gross order is the minimum quantity. There is no bonus on 5's or 60's.

The conditions are that the Chemist who buys on these terms undertakes to display 'ASPRO' Advertising matter in his shop window for 14 days, and sell at advertised prices. As 'ASPRO' is so extensively

advertised, this action will not only bring customers into the Chemist's shop to purchase 'ASPRO', but should enable the chemist's staff to make other sales to these customers. Acceptance of Bonus is considered acceptance of conditions regarding display and selling prices. For Bonuses it is not necessary to buy both sizes at the same time, i.e., single lots 6 dozen 10's or 3 dozen 27's will qualify the Chemist.

You order as follows:—We do not sell direct to the Chemist. All our business goes through Wholesalers. Orders may be sent either to your Wholesaler or direct to us. If to us, state the name of your Wholesaler, so that we may forward the order on and the Bonus will be supplied direct by us.

Ordinary prices for unstamped 'ASPRO' are as follows:—

3d. size (containing 5 tablets) 2/3 doz.
6d. , (containing 10 tablets) 4/6 ,
1/3 , (containing 27 tablets) 11/6 ,
2/6 , (containing 60 tablets) 21/- ,
Less 2½% 30 days.

NOTE.—The 1/3 size contains two extra tablets. 2/6 size ten extra tablets.



COUPON for New 3-Piece 'ASPRO' Display.
GOLLIN & CO. LTD. ('Aspro' Dept.), Slough, Bucks.
Please send me above displays.
Name: _____
Address: _____

442

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ROBUVAL

*Elixir Strontii
Bromid. et Valerian
Deodorat.*

AN EXTREMELY PALATABLE
CALMATIVE & NERVESEDATIVE

8 OZ.
BOTTLES 3/6

Prepared and
extensively advertised by

ROBERTS & CO.

Pharmacien,

76, NEW BOND ST.,
LONDON, W. 1,

and at PARIS.



Wholesale Prices

1/3 Size

11/6 per dozen net

3/- Size

27/6 per dozen net

Carriage Paid Gross Quantities
or equivalent.

Manufactured only by
J. F. WHITE & CO., Chemists
BENSON STREET, LEEDS.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

PLEASE NOTE

"CUTTERS" (REGD.)

HEAD AND NERVE POWDERS

can be obtained in cachets
or paper wrappers.

There is also an exclusive
6d. pack for the chemist
trade.

PROFIT

50% TO 90% ON COST

Particulars from :
PERRY'S POWDERS, LTD., LEEDS

DRIED MILK

Large buyers of Full Cream, Half Cream, Separated, Milk
Sugar, Whey Powder, Soluble Milk Casein, are invited to
apply for samples and quotations, stating probable require-
ments. Eight Creameries in Dorset, Somerset and Wilts.

PRIDEAUX'S LTD., MOTCOMBE, SHAFTESBURY, DORSET

"Superlin" Disinfectant

Wrigley, Paterson & Co., Ltd.,
St. John's Rd., Isleworth, Middx.

PHONE HOUNSLAW 2604

J. H. HAYWOOD, Ltd. CASTLE GATE NOTTINGHAM

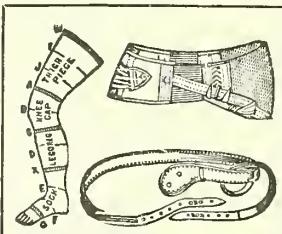
Established 1833.

Telephone : 40488 Nottm.

SURGICAL APPLIANCE MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES FOR SUMMER:

Elastic Hosiery, with or without seams, suitable for Summer wear.
Trusses Spring and elastic, Suspensory Bandages, Abdominal Belts, made from
porous materials.
Elastic and Leather Supports, for Cricket, Tennis, Golf and Boating.
Goods for Toilet and Seaside trade.
India Rubber Appliances, Nursing Requisites, Druggists' Sundries, Etc.

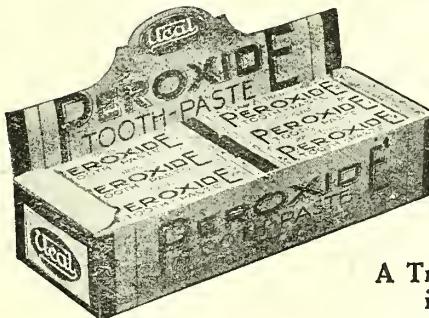


POPULAR RELIABLE



**"Ucal"
"PEROXIDE"
TOOTH PASTE**

Good for Teeth!
Good for Sales!!
Good for Profit!!!



Meets
Competition

Well packed in
attractive 1 doz.
Display Outers.

A Trial Window Display will
instantly convince you.

6d. size	- - -	Costs 4/- doz.
	3 doz. lots	- 3/6 doz.
1/- size	- - -	Costs 7/- doz.
	3 doz. lots	- 6/6 doz.

REALLY EFFECTIVE SHOW MATERIAL
WITH ALL ORDERS FOR 3 DOZ. & OVER

United Chemists' Association
LIMITED

(Phone 3021)

CHELTENHAM

and KEITH GROVE, LONDON, W.12.
Telephone: "RIVERSIDE" 4641.

Ask your Wholesaler
to send you details of

Elastoplast

Patent 233327

ELASTIC PLASTER BANDAGES

as used in the cure of

Varicose Ulcers, Varicose Veins
and for all Surgical and Orthopædic
purposes.

ALSO :—

SPECIALITY DRESSINGS (Antiseptic)
for Cuts, Wounds, Boils, etc.

At reasonable prices.

Attractively packed, in Display Cartons and
on Cards.

PROFIT 50% on cost.

Manufactured by :—

T. J. SMITH & NEPHEW, LTD.
London, Glasgow, Manchester & Hull.

Hinders ZIX-PADS

THE

“INSTANT RELIEF”
PADS

which show over

38% PROFIT

with

BONUS

supported by

**NATIONAL PRESS
ADVERTISING**

HINDERS ZIX-PADS 7½
retail—per carton

SPECIAL WINDOW
FEATURES

Full particulars from

Hinders Limited 174/192 ESTCOURT ROAD,
LONDON - - S.W.6

Carriage PAID on all
Orders

CONTENTS

8 pads for CORNS or

4 pads for BUNIONS or

4 pads for CALLOUSES

“Surco”

RELIABLE

ELASTIC HOSIERY
BODY BELTS
TRUSSES
SUNDRIES

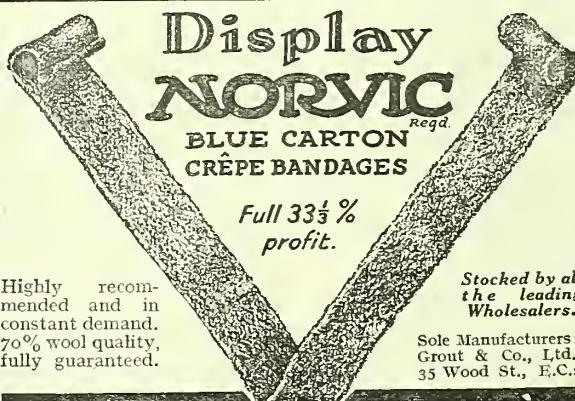
WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

Surgical Hosiery Co., Ltd.
RUSSELL STREET
NOTTINGHAM

WILSON
“The temper of
Finest Steel”
GLOVES

SUPPLIED TO THE
TRADE EXCLUSIVELY

R. B. Blaikie

11, CANUTE RD.
SOUTHAMPTON

Display
NORVIC^{regd.}
BLUE CARTON
CRÈPE BANDAGES

Full 33½%
profit.

Stocked by all
the leading
Wholesalers.

Sole Manufacturers:
Grout & Co., Ltd.,
35 Wood St., E.C.2

Highly recommended and in
constant demand.
70% wool quality,
fully guaranteed.

REDUCTION OF PRICES

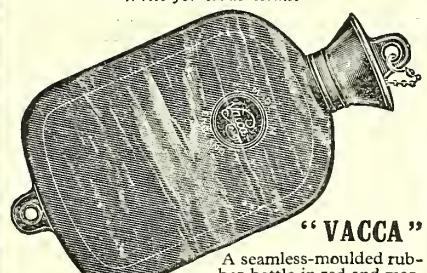


"BURSTPROOF"

A super hand-made bottle with patent reinforced seams. This bottle is absolutely proof against trouble of any kind. You cannot buy a better bottle.

The new reduced prices of British made Hot Water Bottles of "P.B.C." manufacture make these bottles of even greater interest to the pharmaceutical trade. The original high quality is fully maintained.

Write for trade terms.



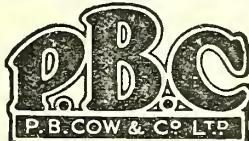
"VACCA"

A seamless-moulded rubber bottle in red and marble effects. Soft and supple. Smooth, hygienic finish. Very stout and serviceable.



"SAFETY"

Is the best competitive value in hand-made bottles at a very reasonable price. Your trade leader in price and value.



P. B. COW & Co., Ltd., 46-47 Cheapside, London, E.C.2.

THE "SAFEGUARD" BRAND OF RUBBER GOODS

Are SUPPLIED to CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS ONLY
FINEST QUALITY. HYGIENIC PACKING

Write for Samples and Prices.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LTD.
91/92 GREAT SAFFRON HILL, E.C.1

Phone: Holborn 0050. Telegrams: Pessaries, Staith, London.



Forster's "Fluid" Vapouriser

FOR USE
WITH
NIGHTLIGHT

Retail, 1/-, Wholesale, 15/-.

Also Forster's "Fenolin Fluid" For Whooping Cough.

Write for particulars

HALL, FORSTER & CO., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Keener edges smoother shaves.



Longer
service

JOHN WATTS (Sheffield & London) Limited
Lambert Works, SHEFFIELD.
Established over 150 years.
London: 18 Soho Square, W.1

The New Watts "Mirror" Blades

These wonderful Blades with their Rustless Reinforced Edges of Stainless Steel treated by a secret process are worth the extra cost. They are keener and give more and better shaves than any others on the market. The Edges are absolutely rustless in any climate.

Watts Mirror Blades
Packed in Patent Spring Lid
Nickel'ded Containers of

10 for 5/-

Also Pa-ked in cartons of
5 for 2/6

Giving the Retailer 66 2/3% PROFIT on cost.

Surgical Rubber Goods

VENUS, OWL, GODIVA
& BALLOON BRANDS.

NOTICE.—Several instances of the sale of VENUS BRAND goods other than their make having been brought to the notice of Joseph Harris & Co., their Solicitors are instructed to take proceedings against anyone (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name or design of VENUS or any imitation thereof in connection with Seamless Moulded Goods.

SEAMLESS MOULDED SURGICAL GOODS, PESSARIES, HOT WATER BOTTLES, URINALS FOR NIGHT OR DAY USE. Wholesale & Export Only.

JOSEPH HARRIS & CO., Rubber Works, Broadheath, Altrincham.

TOMLINSON & HAYWARD LIMITED

51 NEWLAND, LINCOLN (Only Address)

For over 50 years have supplied Chemists with

SEED DRESSINGS

packed under their own names, necessary advertising matter, etc. Tried Formulas.

BEST VALUE AND PACKAGES.

SULPHATE OF COPPER LIQUID SEED DRESSING FORMALIN, &c.

Why
CATALINE
Pays
to Stock

BECAUSE it enjoys the largest sale of any Cattle Medicine Preparation and is on the P.A.T.A.

BECAUSE it is consistently advertised and all advertisements refer to the Chemist as the source of supply.

BECAUSE it is well packed, does what it is advertised to do, and shows the trade a satisfactory profit.

BECAUSE we do not employ travellers calling on Farmers, attending sales, &c.

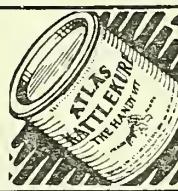
One size, retailed at face value, viz.: 3/9 per bott.
Cash with order terms.

1 doz. 38/- 3 doz. at 33/6, 6 doz. at 35/- 12 doz. at 34/6 per doz.
CARR. PAID. CASES FREE.

Stocked by most Wholesale Houses.
THE CATALINE CO., LTD., BRISTOL

ATLAS
"KATTEKURE"
The Best and Safest Remedy for Cattle, Horses, etc.
There is money to be made in Veterinary lines if you stock the right lines. "Kattekure" is known throughout the country and regularly advertised in all the farming journals.

CARTER BROS., SHIPLEY, Yorks



A LINE THAT SHOWS GOOD PROFIT
and ensures the confidence of your customers.
3/6 per doz. to retailing at 6d. each.
From LEWIS SMITH, M.P.S., Hereford.



BONVET
DOG POWDERS

THE SCIENTIFIC CURE FOR
DISTEMPER
SKIN DISEASES
CONSTIPATION
LOSS OF APPETITE
LIVER TROUBLE
WORMS

TWO INDISPENSABLE AND WELL-ADVERTISED POULTRY SPECIFICS

RADIO-ACTIVATED VISOL ensures a bigger and longer maintained egg-output. Positively prevents and cures Colds, Bird Pox, ROUP, etc.

A PROVED REMEDY

VISOLEUM—The Cod Liver Oil fortified with vitamin 'D' to double strength, and guaranteed purity. Made specially and only for Visol laboratories, under licence of the master patent STEENBOCK process with irradiated Ergosterol.

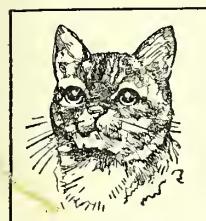
QUICK
SALES



GOOD
PROFITS

VISOL LABORATORIES, GREAT BARR, Nr. BIRMINGHAM

**I Some paramount reasons
why you should sell—
SHERLEY'S
DOG & CAT MEDICINES
LACTOL & LACTOL BISCUITS !**



Famous kennels rely upon Sherley's. Breeders and owners use Sherley's. Both the expert and the amateur are buyers of Sherley's.

Champions of all Breeds have been reared on Sherley's LACTOL & LACTOL BISCUITS.

All Sherley's products are protected at prices which ensure a satisfactory profit and are supplied on terms which eliminate all risk of loss.

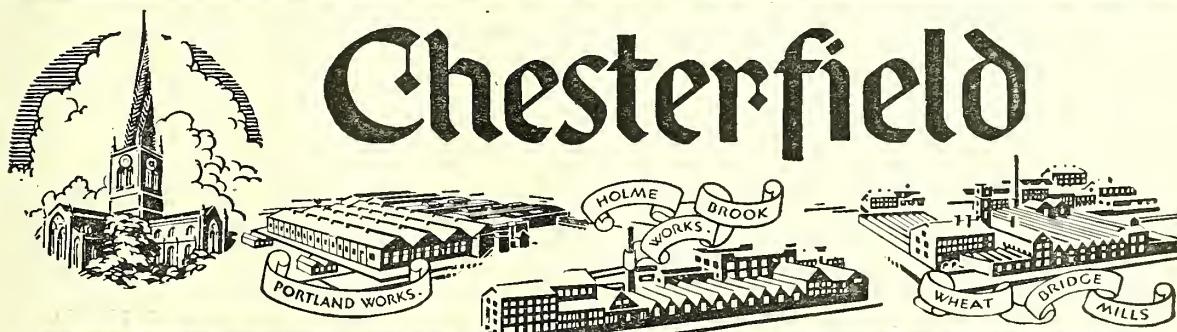
There are thousands of dog and cat owners in your district. Get their custom—sell and recommend Sherley's Products. Literature and showcards available. Send a post card for particulars.

A. F. SHERLEY & CO. LTD., 18, Marshalsea Road, London, S.E.1.

**SPECIAL
QUANTITY TERMS**

are available for the famous Sherley Tonic and Condition Powders and Worm Medicines—now packed on attractive display cards—also for £2 assorted parcels.

C.F.H. 125



The Town of the Crooked Steeple and the Cardboard Box Industry

Goods well packed are half sold, and easier selling means more sales.

We have expert box designers who specialise in designing boxes which are salesmen as well as packages. If therefore you have any packing troubles send them to CHESTERFIELD where our 90 years experience is at your disposal.

ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., WHEATBRIDGE MILLS, CHESTERFIELD.
MANUFACTURERS OF ROUND, OVAL, SQUARE AND FOLDING CARDBOARD BOXES.

900 workers are employed in the above factories.

Best sellers

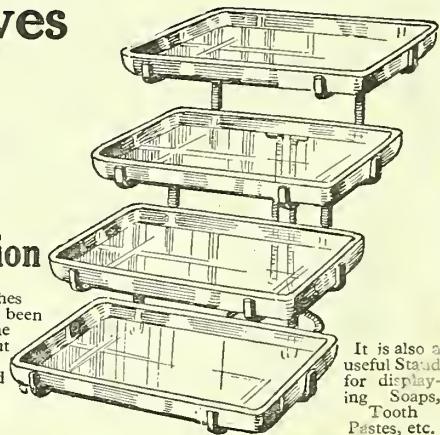
The public is asking for **ZEAL** CLINICAL THERMOMETERS because they are:- GUARANTEED TO STAY ACCURATE CONSISTENTLY ADVERTISED

Made by
ZEAL
- the name the public knows.

G. H. ZEAL, LTD.,
75 & 77, St. John St., London, E.C.1.

Solves the Tooth Brush Question

Tooth Brushes have always been a difficult line to serve, but with the aid of this Stand customers can serve themselves.



It is also a useful Stand for displaying Soaps, Tooth Pastes, etc.

No. CDSF 2851—Very attractive COUNTER DISPLAY STAND. Constructed of mild steel finished Silver colour and complete with four clear glass trays size $11\frac{1}{2} \times 7 \times 1$ in. Each tray is slightly sloped rendering the goods easy to see and select from. The overall height is $15\frac{1}{2}$ in., width 12 in., back to front 15 in.

22/6 each complete.

Send for a copy of our new full 48-page List No. CD 1180, free on request.

DUDLEY & COMPANY LIMITED

451 Holloway Road, London, N.7

City Showrooms: 65-66, Fore Street, E.C.

PARAFFINUM LIQ. BP

Telephones:
Albert Dock 2741-2

UNITED WHARF, SILVERTOWN, E.16

REDDGRAVE SITORA LTD.

INVENTORS Small Rotary Pill Cutting Machine & Piping Press.

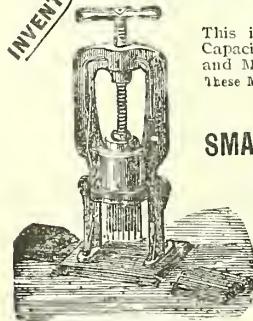
ASK YOUR AGENTS FOR PINDAR & CO.'S MACHINES—ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS.

This is a Machine specially constructed for the use of Chemists or Manufacturers of small quantities of Pills. Capacity about 5 lbs. per hour. Can be used on Counter or where little space can be spared. The Piping Press and Machine occupies a space of 2 ft. by 1 ft.

These Machines make one size Pill. By means of extra Plates and Rollers any size of Pill can be made.

Extra Plates and Rollers to fit Machines, 24 5 6.

Price, the two machines, £12.



SMALL LEVER HAND TABLET MACHINE, 60 TO 80 PER MINUTE, £7 15

Power Tablet Compressing Machines, Coaters, Complete Pill Plants, End Runner Mills for Ointments, Linseed Grinding Mills, Tincture Presses, Emulsifying Machines, Percolators, &c., Mixing and Kneading Machines, Drying Ovens, Hand Pill Machines. COLD COMPRESSION SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.

SUPPOSITORY AND PESSARY MOULDS, LIP SALVE MOULDS, Etc.

J. W. PINDAR & CO., LONDON, S.E.4.

Works: ENDWELL ROAD, BROCKLEY, LONDON, S.E.4.
Telegrams: "Pindar, Brockley, S.E." Telephone: 1065 New Cross.

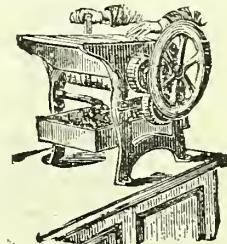


Fig. B. No. 2.
ROTARY CUTTING MACHINE

LIP.VAC

REGD. TRADE MARK

“LIPVAC” Flasks have that certain distinction in design and manufacture which cannot fail to attract.

“LIPVAC” 50 is VERY NEW and leads the way in sales because of the :—



VACULITE CUP
POURING LIP
TRIPLE STRENGTH GLASS
DAZZLING BRIGHTNESS
DISTINCTIVE APPEARANCE
and is FAIRLY PRICED



Pint size 3/11 *TRADE*
Quart size 6/6 *Less 33 1/3 %*

Stocked and sold by your wholesaler and guaranteed by :—

LIPVAC FLASK COMPANY, 84, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3.

Send for new list. - Prices 1/11 to 15/-

WAGNER'S DRY BOTTLE CAPS
BEST IN QUALITY & APPEARANCE

Self-Fixing

R.V. WAGNER

33, Brooke St., London, E.C.1.
Tel. No. Holborn 5090

DISTILLED WATER



Brown's Stills are perfectly automatic. Can be run night and day without attention. Patented in U.K. and Continental Countries.

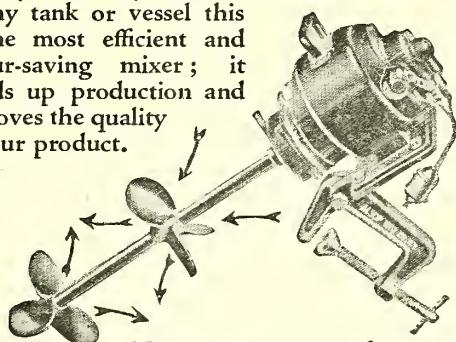
Extraordinarily efficient and economical. Made for gas, steam, oil or coke fire heating.

Full particulars and prices free on application

BROWN & SON,
Alembic Works,
Wedmore Street, Holloway, N.19

Speed up mixing with the HY-SPEED MIXER

Quickly and easily attached to any tank or vessel this is the most efficient and labour-saving mixer; it speeds up production and improves the quality of your product.



Nothing to get out of order.
Just plug into a light socket.

Many of these Units are in use by leading firms with complete satisfaction.

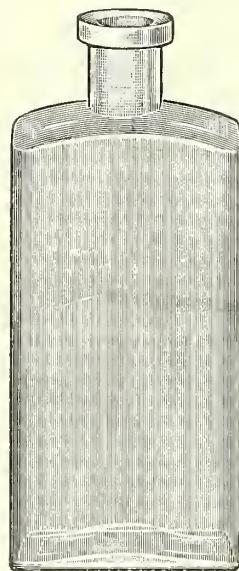
BUTLERS LTD

Butler House, 62 & 63 Minories, London, E.C.3.
Grams and Cables: "Stralia, London." Phones: Royal 8005 & 8006.

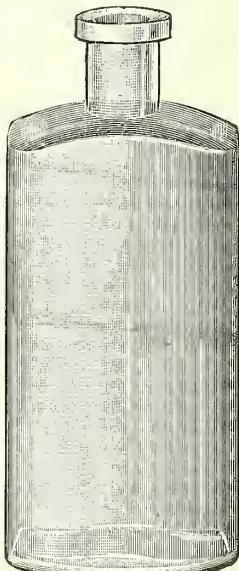
Beatson, Clark & Co. LIMITED

Chemical & Medical Glass Manufacturers
ROOTHERHAM, YORKS

*The Chemists who are doing
the business are the Chemists
who turn the work out well.*



Round Cornered Flat



Oval Fronted Flat

*There is no better help than
a smoothly finished, bright,
attractive bottle.*

TRY THE NO. 2 WHITE QUALITY
REASONABLE IN PRICE
SATISFACTORY in FINISH

Telegrams: 1
BEATSON, ROTHERHAM.

Phone: 1
No. 88, ROTHERHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1751

English Filter POSTLIP Papers

SQUARES
CIRCLES
FOLDED
ROLLS

WHITE
GREY
PLAIN
ANTIQUE
EMBOSSED
CRINKLED

SAMPLES
FREE



*Postlip Filterings are stocked by all the leading Wholesale
Laboratory Dealers.*

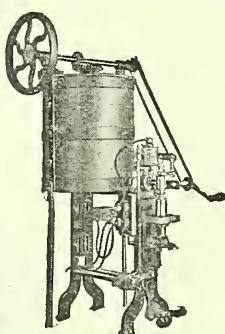
Evans, Adlard & Co. Ltd

Postlip Mills, Winchcombe, Cheltenham.

Roberts' Original Patent BOTTLE FILLING MACHINES

The record makers in speed filling with cleanliness. Foot-Operated Machines. From £5 5s. Hand-Operated Machines. From 36/-

Soundly constructed, simple in action, easy to clean.
**NEW PATENT SHALLOW TIN
FILLING MACHINES**



"ROYAL"

Automatic CAN FILLING
MACHINES, MIXING
MACHINES, CORKING
MACHINES.

NEW PATENT ACCESSORIES TO "NELSON,"
"VICTOR" and "NAVY"
BOTTLE FILLING
MACHINES enable them to be
used as Vacuum Fillers, Gravity
Fillers or Pressure Fillers at will.

WRITE TO-DAY TO

**ROBERTS' PATENT
FILLING MACHINE CO.**

33 Roundcroft Street, BOLTON, LANCS.

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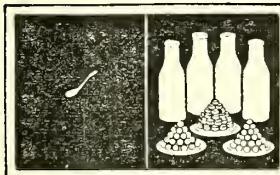
National Committee for
Promoting the Consump-
tion of Norwegian Cod
Liver Oil, Bergen, Norway.

To combat wasting diseases; to accelerate the process of convalescence; to maintain health; Norwegian cod liver oil is a sure and trusted ally which no doctor can afford to disregard.

Thanks to its prolific content of vitamins A and D, Norwegian cod liver oil is a strong adjuvant in the fight against micro-organisms that cause colds, pneumonia, bronchitis, diarrhoea and rickets. It has been found of the greatest value in restoring to health arrested cases of tuberculosis. It also helps to maintain a healthy skin action.

There is no efficient substitute for cod liver oil.

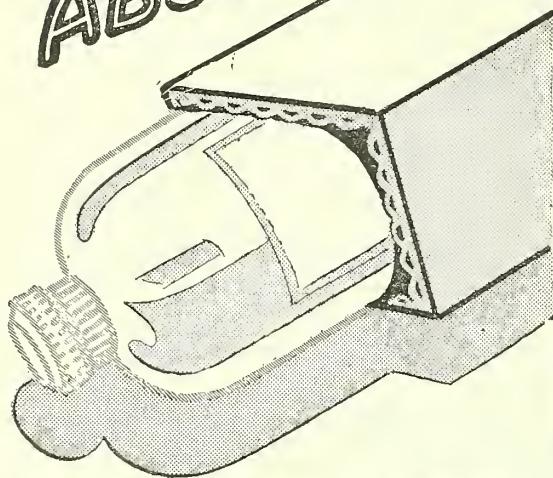
A TEASPOONFUL OF
NORWEGIAN COD
LIVER OIL CONTAINS
MORE VITAMINS THAN



ALL THE BUTTER AND
MILK ANY INDIVI-
DUAL CAN EAT AND
DRINK IN A DAY

NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

**Send out
your Goods
in SHOCK
in ABSORBERS!**



**CORRUGATED
PACKING MEANS
AN INSURANCE
AGAINST RISK
OF BREAKAGES**

**IT ADDS 50 %
TO THE NEAT APPEARANCE
OF YOUR GOODS**

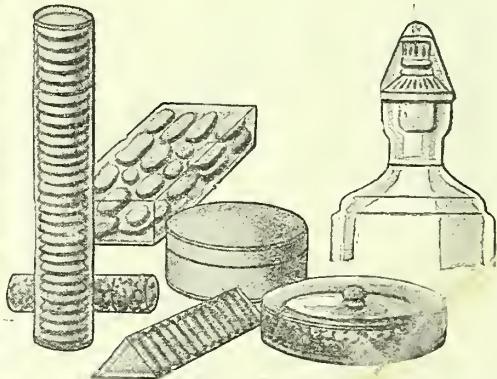
Write for Samples & Prices to—

**CORRUGATED PACKING
MATERIALS Co. LTD.
4 AMBROSE ST. MANCHESTER.**

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE : MANCHESTER REPRESENTATIVE
FRANK D. WELLER
DOMINION HOUSE 
BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE, E.C.1
Tel. : National 4042.

FRANK D. WELLER
55 MARKET STREET
MANCHESTER
Tel. : Cent. 7935.

Gelatine
Containers Bottle Dry Caps

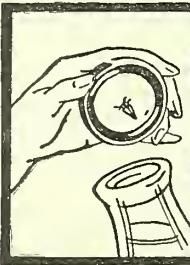


**SHEETS, TUBES, MOULDED BOXES
CAPSULES, CONTAINERS**
Transparent & opaque Coloured, Printed & Plain
VIENNA GELATINE MANUFACTURING SOCIETY LTD.
VIENNA (AUSTRIA)

Sole Agency for the U.K.
WM. C. COX 7 Lambeth Hill London EC4
Phone. City 2909.

"PRESTOP"

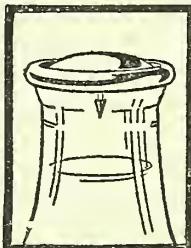
Milk COVER & Cardboard disc REMOVER



6d.

FITS ALL SIZES.

Manufacturers:
**T. WEBSTER
& CO., LTD.**
Diamine House,
Middle Lane,
Hornsey, London, N.8



AYRTON-GRAHAM, Ltd.

Designers and actual manufacturers of

FITTINGS

For the MODERN PHARMACY.

Shop Fronts, Show Cases, Exhibition Cases, Counter
Cases, Counters, Wall Cases, Glass Signs, etc., etc.

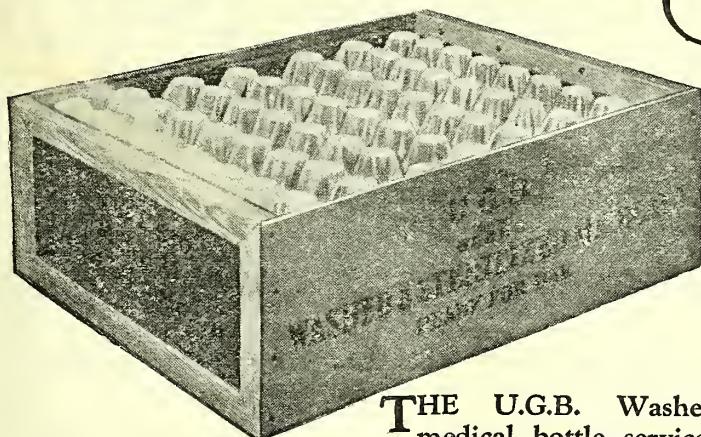
PHARMACIES MODERNISED.

*ALL GOODS OF BEST QUALITY
AND FINISH AT LOWEST RATES.*

Competent Fitters sent to all parts.

106 DUKE STREET, LIVERPOOL

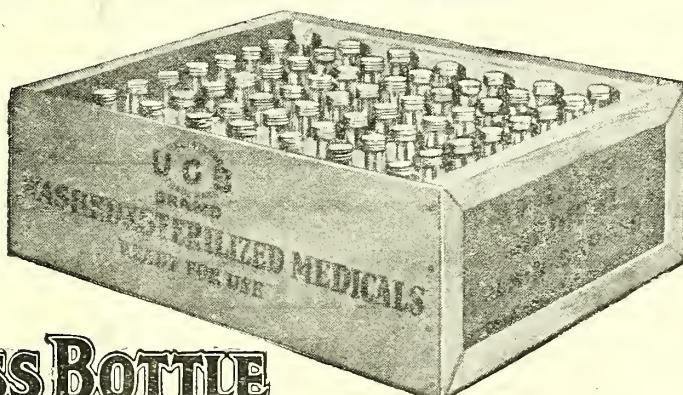
The U.G.B. MEDICAL BOTTLE Service



Photograph of actual pack-
age of Cork-mouth bottles
with cover removed.

THE U.G.B. Washed and Sterilized medical bottle service—introduced early in 1929—has proved to be an unqualified success, so much so that we were recently compelled to increase the capacity of our washing and sterilizing plant.

The screw cap service is in particular demand, and owing to the preference of users for a cap in a neutral colour, we have now standardized in fitting the bottle with an attractive RUSTLESS WHITE ENAMELLED CAP.



Photograph of actual pack-
age of Screw - cap bottles
with cover removed.

UNITED GLASS BOTTLE MANUFACTURERS • LIMITED

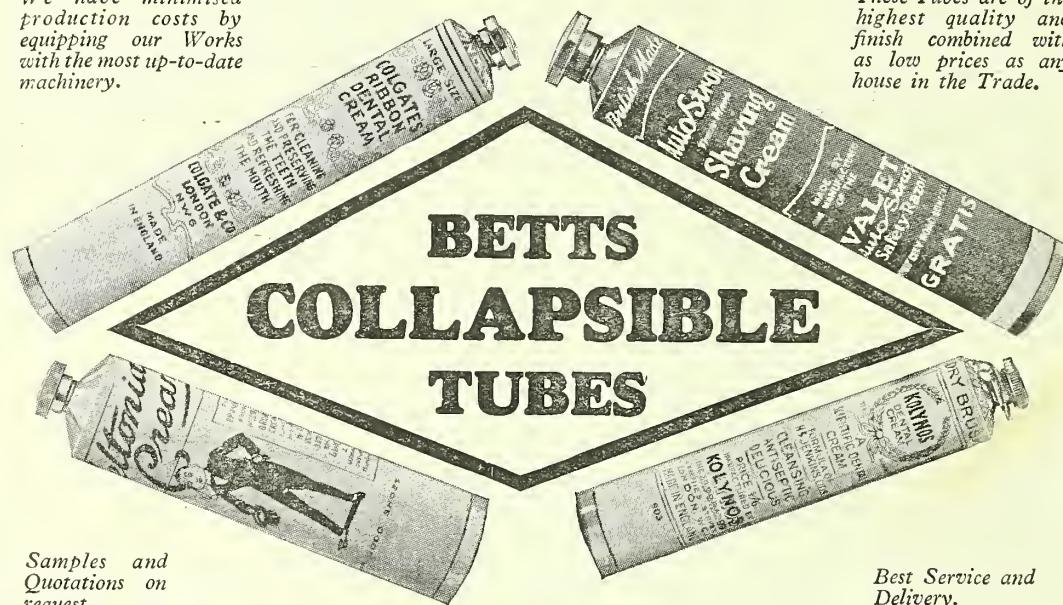
The largest manufacturers of Glass Bottles in Europe.

Head Offices:

40/43, NORFOLK ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2.
Telephone: Temple Bar 6680. Telegrams: "Unglahoman," Strand, London.

We have minimised production costs by equipping our Works with the most up-to-date machinery.

These Tubes are of the highest quality and finish combined with as low prices as any house in the Trade.



Samples and Quotations on request.

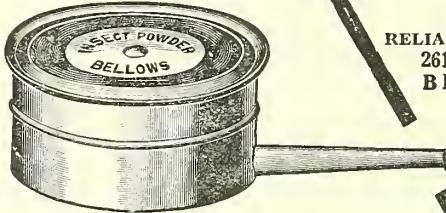
Best Service and Delivery.

ESTABLISHED 1857

BETTS & CO. LTD.

1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD,
LONDON, N.1.

POWDER BELLOW'S



ALUMINIUM SCREW CAPS for Tablet Bottles

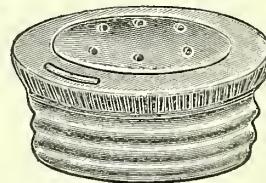
Baker Metal Stopper Co., Ltd.

RELIANCE STOPPER WORKS,
261 Icknield Street,
BIRMINGHAM.

Telegrams :
"Screwcap,
Birmingham."

Telephone :
Northern 1562

SPRINKLER CAPS



& SCREW CAPS in all metals
including Nickel Silver and Gilt for Face
Cream Pots, Frozen Cologne Containers, &c.

WAXED PAPER BAGS AND LINERS for CARTONS

THE MODERN PACKING FOR CHEMICALS
AFFECTIONED BY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

For particulars apply to
**WAXED BAGS
LIMITED**

Curtis Buildings
PARK ROYAL

N.W.10

Tel. : - - WILLESDEN 3620

PHOSFERINE

New Window Display Conditions

Monthly Account.

Carriage Paid.

For a small Central Window Display of not less than 14 days and an order for £5 worth of Phosferine we allow a bonus of 10/6, on a £2 10 0 order 5/3.

This shows a net profit on the transaction to the Chemist of 35% besides attracting the passer-by to the window and considerably augmenting sales generally.

The above conditions apply only to the United Kingdom.

EXAMPLE.

		COST	SELLS FOR
3½ dozen 1/3 size at 12/- net	...	£2 2 0	£2 12 6
2 " 3/- " at 30/- "	...	3 0 0	3 12 0
		5 2 0	
Less 10/6 for Window Show	...	10 6	
		£4 11 6	£6 4 6

Showing a Net Profit of £1 13 0 on an outlay of £4 11 6.
Window Display Material Free and Carriage Paid.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PHOSFERINE.

<u>Carriage Paid.</u>	<u>Monthly Account.</u>
1/3 size ...	12/- per doz. net.
3/- " ...	30/- " "
5/- " ...	48/- " "
12/- " ...	114/- " "

PROTECTED PRICES.

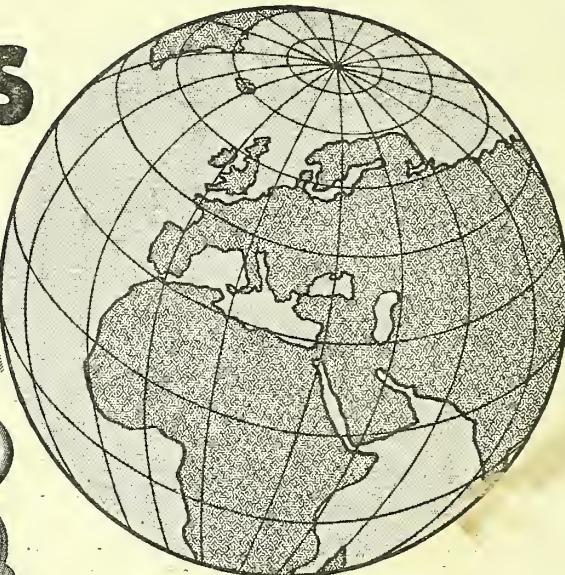
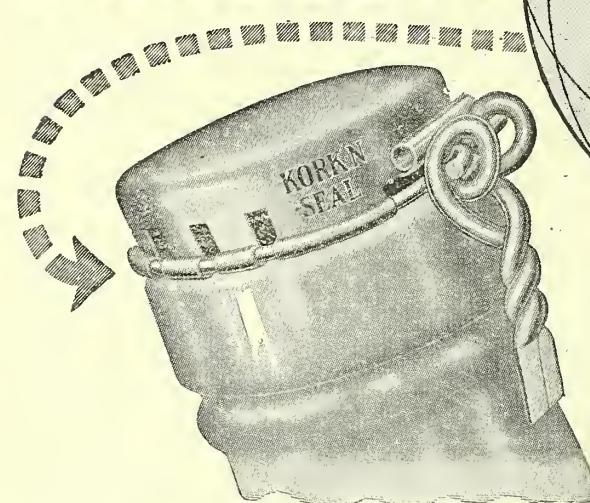
Phosferine and all of our Proprietary Medicines are supplied on the condition that they are not retailed in the United Kingdom under the following prices—viz., 1/3, 3/-, 5/-, and 12/-.

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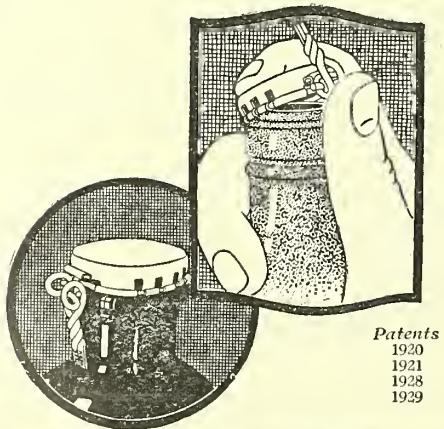


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KORK-N-SEAL

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The Cap with the Little Lever



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THE greatest testimony to the supremacy of the KORK-N-SEAL closure is its adoption by the leading manufacturers of bottled and tinned products throughout the world. That is why customers regard it not only as the best closure but as a sign of the quality of the product.

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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST



SUPPLEMENT

28 ESSEX ST.
LONDON, W.C.2

AUGUST 23, 1930

This Supplement is inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST SUPPLEMENT

REVISED ADVERTISEMENT TARIFF.

Businesses Wanted and for Disposal, Premises to Let,
Goods for Sale and Agencies—6/- for 50 words; every
additional 10 words or less, 6d.

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10 words or less, 6d.

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announcements, 1/3 per nonpareil line (12 lines = 1 inch
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10 words or less.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)—Twopence
per word, minimum 2/-.

BOX NUMBER.

In each case replies may be addressed to a registered number or nom-de-plume, c/o this Office, at a charge of 1/- extra for each advertisement.

PAYMENT.

All Advertisements are prepaid, so that remittance must accompany instructions in each case. If it be necessary to telephone or telegraph an urgent announcement this may be done, provided the money is telegraphed at the same time.

THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, Strand, LONDON, W.C.2.

Telephone: Central 6565 (8 lines).

Telegrams: "Chemicus, Estrand, London."

CLOSING FOR PRESS.

ALL ADVERTISEMENTS INTENDED FOR
INSERTION IN THIS SUPPLEMENT

MUST REACH US
NOT LATER THAN

FIRST POST THURSDAY MORNING.

CHEMISTS' TRANSFERS.

Messrs. Orridge & Co., 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Telephone No.: CITY 2283.

May be consulted at their Offices on matters of Sale, Purchase and Valuation

1.—LONDON, W.—General Retail and Dispensing Business with N.H.I.; returns about £1,600 per annum; gross profit 40 per cent. under management; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; long lease; rent £120; sublet £103; price £800 or offer.

2.—EPPING FOREST (Near).—Retail and Dispensing Business with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; scope for Optics; returns last year £1,350; good house; long lease; low rent; price £625.

3.—ESSEX.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with N.H.I. and Kodak Agency; returns, present rate, approximately £227 weekly; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; good living accommodation; garden; rent £100; long lease; price for quick sale £600, or near offer.

4.—LONDON, E.C.—Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency, situate in commanding position; returns last year £3,256; audited books; double-fronted shop, well fitted in oak and heavily stocked; rent £200; held on lease; price £2,500; ill-health cause of sale.

5.—LONDON, S.E.—Medium-class Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; established many years; returns, present rate, about £23 weekly; single-fronted shop; main road position; stock and fixtures worth about £500; rent £100; sub-let £65; price £500, or value of stock and fixtures.

6.—ALDGATE (Near).—Quick Cash Retail Business with N.H.I. Dispensing and Kodak Agency, situate in busy main road; established 68 years; returns last year approximately £4,500; good profits; large double-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; living accommodation; bathroom; rent £180; long lease; price £3,100.

7.—WEMBLEY.—General Retail and Dispensing Business, with Kodak Agency; returns last year £1,470; scope for increase in hands of younger man; double-fronted shop in main road; living accommodation; rent £135 per annum; one room sub-let at £52; held on lease; price to be arranged; offers invited.

Messrs. O. & Co. desire to emphasize the necessity of a periodical Statement of Account by which means alone Profit, the Value of Business, &c., can be determined. Involving as this does the labour of stocktaking and Valuation, it is often omitted and eventually becomes confusion and loss.

8.—HOME COUNTY (Large Town).—General Retail and Dispensing Business with Agricultural connection, Kodak Agency and Post Office; returns, 1929, £2,042, plus Post Office earnings, £310; double-fronted shop, well fitted and heavily stocked; very good living accommodation; vendor owns property and would sell same or grant lease; price £500, plus stock and fixtures at valuation; run under management.

9.—SURREY.—High-class Dispensing and Retail Business, with Kodak Agency; established many years; returns, under management, approach £2,300; stock and fixtures estimated to be worth £1,100; rent £70 per annum; sublet £52; held on lease, or property may be purchased; price asked £1,500, or valuation terms entertained.

10.—BRIGHTON.—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns exceed £2,250; gross profit approximately £1,200; double-fronted shop, well fitted and stocked; extremely good house, which can be sublet to cover the whole of rent if so desired; long lease; price to be arranged; this business offers scope for increase under more modern management.

11.—ESSEX.—Dispensing and General Retail; very old established; returns about £1,600, with net profit about £400; seven-roomed house; lease will be granted; price to be arranged; vendor will accept reasonable offer.

12.—BERKS.—Good class Dispensing and Photographic Business; returns first year, £1,000; scope for increase; lock-up shop, situate on busy corner; rent, £52; held on lease; price £500 or offer.

13.—BIRMINGHAM (Near).—Good-class Retail Business with Kodak Agency; returns last year £2,439, plus D. and P.; large premises; part could be converted into living accommodation; rent £170; long lease; price £1,950; less than value of stock and fixtures.

14.—MIDLANDS.—Good class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns last year £2,371; gross profit £975; scope for increase under personal supervision; long lease; price £650.

Messrs. O. & Co. are prepared to undertake these essential duties and make SPECIAL TERMS for such service.

Valuations for Stocktaking

ORRIDGE & CO., 56 LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C.4

The Association of Manfg. Chemists, Ltd.

Business Agency, Transfer & Valuation Department

Head Offices—Kimberley House, Holborn Viaduct, London E.C.1 (and at 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool).

PARKIN S. BOOTH, Valuer. 'Phone: City 1261-2-3

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

1.—LONDON, S.W.—Old-established Chemist's Business, held on lease 8 years at £56 p.a.; let off £91 p.a.; returns average £17/20, under management; premises consist of double-fronted shop with two rooms behind; price for lease and goodwill, £150; fixtures, etc., £150; stock at valuation, approximately £350. Further particulars on application. (43)

2.—LONDON, N.7.—Old-established Optical Business, combining recently established Pharmacy, held on lease with 14 years to run at a rental of £250 p.a., of which £155 is let on lease; returns £28 per week; very large shop, dispensary and sight-testing room, situated in busy main road; no opposition for some distance. Further particulars on application. (42)

3.—MANCHESTER.—Old-established Retail Business for quick disposal; yearly tenancy; rent £150; returns for the last 40 years average over £50 weekly; at present returns are £35 weekly; nicely fitted and good stock; Wine and Spirit Licence; living accommodation. (48)

4.—LIVERPOOL.—General Retail Business, with N.H.I.; established many years; turnover for year ended March 31 £1,340, plus N.H.I. £32; with capable supervision this could be considerably increased; tenancy yearly at rental of £75 per annum, plus rates; price, asked £500, plus stock at valuation (approximately £475). (40)

5.—LONDON, S.W.—Recently-established Retail Dispensing Business premises on 15 years' lease at £150 per annum, of which part is sub-let at £104 per annum; returns 1929, £1,932, all cash; Kodak and U.C.A.L. Agencies; price for quick sale £1,100 all at, or £750, plus s.a.v. (approximately £425). (41)

6.—LINCS.—Established Dispensing and Retail Business for quick Disposal in important town; 1½ years' lease to run at £200 per annum; returns average £50 per week; very large shop, situated in main thoroughfare; specially recommended.

7.—SOUTHSEA (Near).—Recently established Dispensing Business; lease will be granted at rental of £120 per annum; rates £14 6s.; returns £25 per week; no price asked for goodwill; double-fronted shop; good living accommodation; new premises. (47)

CHARLES C. MARSDEN

Chemists' Valuer, Transfer Agent & Stocktaker,
29 Oakwell Crescent, Oakwood, Leeds.

HUDDERSFIELD (near).—Chemists, Kodak, N.H.I., ret. about £1,300, lock-up, fixtures and goodwill, £250. Stock reduced to any figure to suit purchaser. A gift. BRADFORD.—Best suburb. Good class business, large shop and house, stock and fixtures at valuation. Property about £2,000.

ADVERTISERS would consider the PURCHASE OF GOODWILL, etc., of any PATENT MEDICINE or PROPRIETARY ARTICLE—or ARRANGE for its MANUFACTURE and DISTRIBUTION.

State full particulars, 174/209, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

SCOTLAND.—The Sole Scottish Agent for one of the big Soap firms would like to hear from Manufacturer interested in the better-class Chemists, Hairdressers and Drapers' Stores; part-time service offered; three travellers; car and showroom in Glasgow available; terms optional. 206/26, Office of this Paper.

A GENT wanted, calling on Chemists and Hairdressers, to carry free selling line on commission for established house; not toilet preparation; Retail only. 206/20, Office of this Paper.

LIVE Agents wanted everywhere calling on Hairdressers, Chemists and Stores to carry Powder Puffs; commission only. Write 210/20, Office of this Paper.

SOLE Agents (buying) required for the provinces for the sale of unique Natural Remedy which has proved a great success on the Continent. P.C.B. 77/27, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, for the sale of a guaranteed cure for Hemorrhoids. Salesman to take over sole selling rights for England and Colonies. Write to "Inhab," Beek b/Nijmegen, Holland.

BERDOE & FISH

**CHEMISTS' VALUERS AND TRANSFER AGENTS,
41 Argyle Square, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1**

(One minute from St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations.)

1.—LONDON, W.—Old-established middle-class Branch Business, entirely under manager; Kodak Agency; returns average over £1,600; gross profit £535; single-fronted shop, room behind and basement; rent £55; 6½ years' lease to run; price £700, little more than value of stock and fixtures.

2.—NORTH-WEST COAST.—High-class Retail and Dispensing with Kodak Agency; returns over £3,250; net profit £700; good modern house; well fitted and fully stocked; price £2,000 or near offer.

3.—MIDDLESEX (Few Miles Out).—Good-class Family Retail and Dispensing, with Kodak Agency; returns over £2,400; gross profits exceed £1,000; audited accounts; excellent house, garage, etc.; owner retiring; price £2,000.

4.—EAST COAST.—High-class Business, with Confectionery; no Dispensing or Photographic; returns exceed £2,400; stands to do easily £3,000; excellent shop, in main business street; good house with nice garden; owner retiring; price £2,000.

5.—BOURNEMOUTH DISTRICT.—Good-class Business, in fine main road position; returns £1,450, increasing; smart lock-up pharmacy, well stocked; price £850, or valuation terms.

6.—NOTTS.—Old-established Country Retail; no N.H.I.; returns average £1,200; nearest opposition 5 miles; 8-roomed house, on lease; owner having purchased a business on South Coast, will accept valuation of stock and fixtures, about £500, and reduce stock to suit purchaser.

7.—HARROW.—Modern good-class Business; returns £20 a week, under manager; scope for much increase; well fitted and stocked; good house; long lease; price, value of stock and fixtures, about £750.

8.—LONDON (Essex Suburb).—Light Cash Retail, in main shopping centre; returns £1,300; net profit about £300; good house; stock and fixtures worth £550; price £625.

9.—WEST LONDON.—Old-established Drug Stores, same hands many years; retiring; returns over £700; net profit £211; low rent house attached; price £550.

10.—LONDON, W.C.—General Cash Retail, with Photo, very few Patents; returns £40 a week; net profit £650; audited figures; modern double-fronted shop; beautifully fitted; stock guaranteed £800; price £1,800.

Estab. 1870.

Telephone: Terminus 3574.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

A DVERTISER, with £5,000 capital, wants a Business, preferably in Lancashire or Yorkshire; all particulars, more the better, will be treated as strictly confidential, but will be subject to keen investigation. "Accountant," 175/229, Office of this Paper.

L EEDS OR NEAR.—Sound Business wanted, with large N.H.I. Give reasons for disposal, with fullest particulars, which will be treated with strictest confidence by private pharmacist who has cash available for a live, genuine business. 206/340, Office of this Paper.

L ONDON, or within 50 Miles.—Advertiser wishes to Purchase, this year, for £400 cash and balance by arrangement, small Business showing net profit about £400; good living accommodation and scope for increase essential; working in Devonshire; interview Sundays. 209/13, Office of this Paper.

S WANSEA OR DISTRICT.—Required, small, well-established Business, with living accommodation. Write, giving full particulars, to BM/BDP&X, London, W.C.1.

O RRIDGE & CO. are in immediate need of Businesses returning from £40 to £100 weekly in London, suburbs and Southern Counties. Apply 56 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.

WANTED, Business showing reasonable cash takings, in or near London; accommodation above shop an advantage, but not absolutely essential; strictest confidence; price offered about £300, or balance to be arranged. Apply 208/1, Office of this Paper.

APPRENTICES.

A PPRENTICE (male) required for a high-class Dispensing Pharmacy in N.W. London; must have passed Preliminary examination. 208/23, Office of this Paper.

V ACANCY occurs in good-class Chemist's; time for study and progressive; small premium, returnable in first 3 months' salary. Write particulars. "Chemist," 67 Manor Road, N.16.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

6s. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

BERKSHIRE (important town).—Genuine, sound Photographic Chemist, with Kodak Agency; returns averaging £1,250; net profit £400; books properly kept; available for inspection; excellent scope and convenience for Optics; good living accommodation over, sub-let covering rent and rates; private house available, good reason disposal. Full particulars (in confidence) to bona-fide purchasers from 209/17, Office of this Paper.

BIRMINGHAM.—Near city centre and in a main busy thoroughfare; unique opportunity to secure a neglected Chemist's Business (established nearly 100 years), which is capable of doing big figures under personal supervision; good reasons for disposal. 206/34, Office of this Paper.

BLACKPOOL.—Chemist's Business and Freehold Property for Sale through illness; thickly populated district and capable of development; property consists of double-fronted shop and good living accommodation, at present sub-let £1 per week; stock, fixtures and property all at £1,250. 204/34, Office of this Paper.

BRIGHTON. £1,050 inclusive, or offer; unique opportunity for permanency or speculation; steadily increasing business, now averaging £30, certain to rise to £60; busy main road; unopposed; smart, modern, well fitted, well stocked; rent £110; living accommodation let off for £65; owner entering wholesale. 209/38, Office of this Paper.

BLYTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.—For Sale as a going concern, the Business of Manufacturing Chemists and Wholesale Druggists, carried on by Macsons, Ltd.; stock and fixtures at cost, property at valuation. Apply to the Managing Director at Union Street, Blyth, Northumberland.

HOME COUNTY.—Very profitable Pharmacy, in main thoroughfare of important industrial market town; large double-fronted shop; house of 7 rooms; held on long favourable lease; substantial turnover; big scope for Optics; price £900 and stock at valuation; part payment or partnership entertained. 208/35, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, W.—Main road, lock-up shop, middle-class Business, taking at present £18 per week and increasing; low rental; well fitted and stocked; must be sold; price £400, or terms might be arranged; references required. Apply 209/3, Office of this Paper.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (industrial town).—Genuine Business for Sale; large and commodious double-fronted shop; turnover over £2,000 per annum; good opening for chemist with Optical Diploma; audited accounts for many years available to genuine buyers who can furnish bankers' references; owner contemplating retiring from drug trade; moderate rental; no agents. Apply 207/16, Office of this Paper.

SOUTH WALES.—Non-industrial town, near seaside; good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; double-fronted, lock-up shop, nicely fitted, with every convenience; fully stocked; turnover average £38 per week, increasing. 203/28, Office of this Paper.

WEST SOMERSET.—Lock-up Business, with two store-rooms at rear; no opposition in town of 1,400 population; nearest Optics 2½ miles; up-to-date stock and fixtures, valued about £325; turnover £1,000 per annum; rent £50; rates £4 10s.; accept £375 or near offer. 209/12, Office of this Paper.

ABARGAIN, £300; part can remain if necessary; worth £4 more; low price for quick sale; health reasons; takings £19 weekly; rent £1 per week, including rates; 7 years' lease; suit beginner. 210/1, Office of this Paper.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Drug Store; established over 20 years; prominent corner position; bus stop; good residential district; suit qualified Chemist; living accommodation; garage; health reasons. "Drugs," c/o Southern Trading Agency, 87 Russell Street, Portsmouth.

CHEMIST and Druggist; main road; busy shopping centre; near station and bus terminus; under management; good scope for owner; Surrey marketing town; no opposition. 209/11, Office of this Paper.

DRUG and Photographic Business; double-fronted shop, 3 rooms, kitchen, scullery, garden; side and back entrance; great scope; suit M.P.S.; rent 16s. 3d. inclusive; lease granted; £85, s.a.v., or would entertain lady or gentleman partner for small order. C. Field, Lorne Pharmacy, 37 Lennox Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

FIRST cheque for £300 secures increasing Business on main road in large town in North Midlands; Kodak Agency with N.H.I.; takings £15 per week; low rent; good house; electric light, gas, etc. 209/37, Office of this Paper.

GOOD-CLASS Cash Retail Business with Kodak Agency for Disposal, on Essex coast; returns over £20 weekly; double-fronted shop; stock and fittings worth £600; capable of all-round increase; good opportunity for Optics; owner leaving the trade; good modern house and garden; rent £120 per annum; long or short lease given; price £800, or nearest reasonable offer. 208/22, Office of this Paper.

NET income over £350; turnover £1,200; rent £30; rates £6; Country Pharmacy; lock-up; unopposed 4 miles; Kodak, Ucal, N.H.I.; good D. & P.; profitable Proprietary, sales 4 gross yearly; lease 8 years; stock and fixtures £530, about; price £650. "Chemicus," 208/36, Office of this Paper.

L£65 AND stock at valuation; Drug Stores; lock-up; one room; thickly populated neighbourhood; busy main road (Manor Park district); moderate inclusive rent; trade £9 to £10; selling through a death; only want seeing. 208/15, Office of this Paper.

L£500, ALL at; near London; General Retail; at present for Opies; favourable lease; owner good reasons for sale; fullest particulars at interview. "Opportunity," 209/20, Office of this Paper.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

BIRMINGHAM—CENTRE OF CITY.—Correspondence is invited from enterprising Pharmacists relative to two Pharmacies, elegantly fitted and situated in busy traffic centres; reason for selling, other engagements which prevent concentration upon development; a man with enterprise and vision would very soon justify the present high rents, consequent upon the value of the position; rentals are £235 and £300 respectively, and present turnover £1,500 and £2,500; these, however, are no criterion as to possibilities; the prices asked are £900 and £650 respectively, but these are in no way commensurate with the value of assets to be taken over and no goodwill is included. 174/212, Office of this Paper.

ARARE OPPORTUNITY—£1,950 OR NEAREST OFFER.—A Pharmacy in busiest shopping street in Midlands industrial town; double-fronted corner shop; trams and buses stop opposite; present turnover average £2,500, but with personal management over £100 weekly is possible; premises on lease, 16 years to run at £150; well fitted and stocked; upstairs portion used for and completely fitted for D. & P. output, which has in addition to above turnover reached £1,400 in one year; the price, £1,950, covers stock, fittings, also D. & P. equipment, which cost over £600, together with lease as described; the proprietor is selling on account of engagements in another district which prevent his whole-time attention; for an energetic man the opportunities are great. 174/213, Office of this Paper.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

FREEHOLD Property in Daventry for Sale, with vacant possession, containing shop eminently suitable for Pharmacy, two living rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, bathroom (h. and c.), conservatory and outbuildings. Apply Dennis Faulkner & Alsop, Solicitors, Daventry.

FREEHOLD Shop on main road in good position for Chemist; large shop, 20 ft. frontage; ample living accommodation; back entrance for car; 3 bedrooms, sitting-room, bath; all modern conveniences; £750, or £100 down, the balance about 25s. weekly. Apply William Dawes, Auctioneer, Broxbourne, Herts.

PREMISES TO LET.

BOW (London, E.).—To Let, on main road, well-appointed lock-up Shop Premises, fitted as Chemist's; fittings, etc., at valuation; ready for immediate occupation; rent £80 per annum. Apply, 175/234, Office of this Paper.

SHOP Premises, eminently suitable for Chemist, with or without living accommodation, main road, Boscombe, Bournemouth; thickly populated area. Write "Owner," 202/16, Office of this Paper.

TO LET (Mansfield, Notts). House and Shop, with immediate possession, in busy thoroughfare; successful Chemist's business carried on for many years; populous neighbourhood; good opening for energetic man. For further particulars, apply W. T. Frow, 40 St. John Street, Mansfield.

PARTNERSHIPS.

LONDON firm, Import and Export and Manufacturers' Agent, require active Partner with small capital; preferably one who would travel; principals only. P.C.B. 77/38, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

RETAIL (HOME).

6s. for 40 words or less; 6d. for every additional 10 words or less, prepaid.

The ADVERTISER may if preferred have replies addressed to this Office, and forwarded on payment of an additional charge of 1/-.

LIVERPOOL.—Junior Assistant for October 6; city business; no Sunday or Bank Holiday duty; Dispensing and Photo experience required. State age and salary required. "Cascara," c/o Evans Lescher & Webb, Hanover Street.

LONDON, N.—Junior Assistant, unqualified, for good-class Dispensing and Retail; must be reliable and accurate; capable Window-dresser; required in September. State full particulars, salary required, photo. L. A. James, 47 Windmill Hill, Enfield, N.

LONDON Suburb.—Qualified Manager required for new Branch in good-class district; applicants must possess up-to-date ideas on Window-dressing and Salesmanship. State full particulars of experience, age, height, wage required. Applications treated with strict confidence. 209/19, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Qualified Manager wanted immediately; must be a really smart man, not afraid of work, with previous experience in quick cash business with large N.H.I.; liberal salary and commission to the right man; good house attached. State age, salary, when free, and previous experience to P.C.B. 77/390, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, E.—Unqualified Assistant, about 25, wanted, mid-September; must be experienced in quick cash business, with large N.H.I.; progressive to the right man. Send full particulars, age, experience and salary required; photo if not in London. P.C.B. 77/39, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Qualified Manager wanted for cash Retail and N.H.I.; good Dispenser and Window-dresser essential. Apply, stating full particulars in first letter, including age, height, experience, salary, copy references, etc. 207/24, Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified Assistant, capable of taking control of busy industrial shop; no Thursday night duty; must be good Window-dresser, agile and obliging; salary £4 10s. and commission; permanency to good man. 407 Staniforth Road.

SOUTH WALES.—A smart young Qualified Assistant, capable of taking charge, wanted early in September; must be energetic, good Salesman and Window-dresser; knowledge of Optics an asset. Please give full particulars, age, experience, salary, etc., together with two recent testimonials and photograph, in first letter. Apply, 208/26, Office of this Paper.

STOCKPORT.—Assistant required, to commence about September 22; must be accustomed to N.H.I. Dispensing, keeping Stock and Window-dressing; good berth to suitable applicant; preference given to local applicant. State age, experience, and salary expected. 206/37, Office of this Paper.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY, SHEFFIELD (500 Beds).—Assistant Dispenser (male) Wanted; Minor qualification at least; hours 9 to 5, and 9 to 1 on Saturdays; alternate Sunday duty one hour. Applications, stating age, qualification, experience, when available, and salary desired, to be addressed forthwith to the General Superintendent and Secretary, The Royal Infirmary, Sheffield.

AN unqualified Dispenser required for 2 weeks only, from September 1 to 13 inclusive; fare paid one way. State terms and give usual particulars and references. Millhouse & Roberts, Dispensing Chemists, 20 New Road, Gravesend, Kent.

ASSISTANT of smart appearance required for good-class business in West Riding; must be efficient Window-dresser and have comprehensive knowledge of Photographic trade. Application, with full particulars, to Mr. E. Thomas, 503 Bradford Road, Huddersfield.

AT once, near City, capable Junior, reliable, N.H.I. and Private Dispenser, and not afraid of work. Apply P.C.B. 77/31, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER (female), with Minor qualification, required for West-End store; salary £3 10s. per week; hours 8.45-6; 1 o'clock Saturdays; no Sunday work. Write (in strictest confidence), giving fullest details as to age, past and present position, to 175/235, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMANLY Assistant required at once. Only those who have had good Retail and Dispensing experience need apply, enclosing photo and usual particulars, to Manager, Glaisyer & Kemp, Castle Square, Brighton.

JUNIOR or Improver wanted, with experience in Dispensing. Give particulars and salary required, Bone, Chislehurst.

JUNIOR Assistant, unqualified, 21-25 years, for a few weeks, might be permanent. Please give full particulars of experience and state salary required in first letter to Henry Jackson, Chemist, 88 Guildford Street, Chertsey, Surrey.

LOCUM Dispenser wanted from August 28 to September 11 next; hours 9.5 p.m.; lunch and tea provided; £3 10s. weekly. Apply to the Secretary, Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1. Reginald R. Garratt, Secretary.

LOCUM; qualified; lady preferred; September 8-27 inclusive. Reply, Murray, Chemist, Tipton, Staffs.

QUALIFIED Manager for business in centre of country town; good berth for a keen business man with good experience in Dispensing. Please state age, height, experience, references, salary and enclose photo. Young, Chemist, Nantwich.

QUALIFIED Chemist; indoors; medium-class business. Full particulars and references, Griffiths Richards, Ltd., 58a High Street, Hastings.

QUALIFIED Assistant required for country business; good all-round experience. 210/16, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant, age about 30, required for cash Retail, N.H.I. Dispensing and Photographic business near Liverpool; must be good all-round man, reliable, tactful and trustworthy; capable Window-dresser; undeniable references essential. Give full particulars of experience, age, height, salary required, if married, etc., to 210/19, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; North-East Coast; Counter, Dispensing (N.H.I.), Photo; good Window-dresser; age 23 to 26; permanency to smart man. Apply, age, reference, wages, and photo, to 207/28, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required; must be energetic, accurate Dispenser and good Salesman. Please give all particulars, and enclose photo if possible, to Parson, Green Street, Eastbourne, Sussex.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant required shortly for a few weeks' relief duty, possible permanency later; must be reliable Dispenser, with good references; London, S.W. State age, height, details of experience and salary required. 208/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, competent, experienced Assistant for Retail Counter, with good appearance and address; knowledge of Salesmanship and Photography essential. State age, salary and references. A. C. Vallance, Ltd., Mansfield.

WANTED, a fully-qualified Chemist (M.P.S.) (one with Optical experience preferred) to take charge of an established business. Applications, stating age, experience and salary required (with two references), to the "Secretary," Croxland Moor Co-operative Industrial Society, Ltd., Huddersfield, not later than Thursday, August 28.

WANTED, young, qualified Assistant to manage small business; good knowledge of D. & P. necessary, also accurate Dispenser, N.H.I., and Window-dresser. Apply by letter, giving full particulars of experience, references, and salary asked, to 208/17, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, an all-round, Qualified Chemist; Dispensing, Counter and Window-dressing; salary £4 15s. to commence. Apply, J. H. Smith, 61 Stroud Green Road, London, N.4.

WANTED, Unqualified Junior (male); quick and accurate Dispenser. State age, height, references, salary required. Letters only; not answered in four days respectfully declined. Cox, 132 High Street, Wealdstone, Harrow.

YOUNG, unqualified man wanted as part-time local Traveller and to assist in Retail business for South Yorkshire; good references essential. State full particulars re salary, experience, age, etc. 206/38, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG Qualified Assistant required at once; North London; temporary or permanent. Please give fullest particulars, salary expected, to BM/PTFD, W.C.1.

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CHEMISTS' Sundries House in Manchester, with very competitive lines, requires the services of well-known Representatives with sound connections amongst Retail Chemists. Give full particulars; state ground covered. Remuneration will be on a commission basis. 175/231, Office of this Paper.

DRY Counterman required in London Export House; must have had previous similar experience; knowledge of Wets also an advantage. Apply with full particulars to 175/233, Office of this Paper.

MEICAL REPRESENTATIVE.—Qualified Scientific Medical Representative required by old-established firm of manufacturers of Endocrines; applicant must have first-class knowledge of Endocrine Therapy and be technically efficient to introduce same to the London Consulting Physicians. Give full details of records and salary required to "Hormone," 175/222, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, country, wanted by London Wholesale Druggists. Reply, giving full particulars of experience, etc., to "Galen," 174/214, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, to call on London Chemists north of Thames, required by old-established House; age not exceeding 35; gentlemanly appearance and address and of good height; preference given to qualified man with experience of Salesmanship; commission as well as salary will be paid; after proof of ability an opportunity will be given for a holding in the Company. Apply, stating experience and salary required. "Chemist," c/o F. Wilson, 101 Hatton Garden, E.C.1.

REPRESENTATIVES, calling on Ladies' Hairdressers, Chemists, etc., with Toilet Preparations are offered established advertised non-competing line; good commission; small sample; quick repeats; bonus offers; existing connection handed over; most grounds available; commission paid all orders off ground. Write, in confidence, present lines, territory covered, P.C.B. 77/26, Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVES.—The manufacturers of "Embro-creme," the new emboction in cream form, invite applications from live men with sound connections (non-competitive lines); liberal commission basis; fixed areas. Please state (in strict confidence) nature of lines carried, territory covered. Write "S. & A." Products, Dept. C., 1 New Park Road, London, S.W.2.

REPRESENTATIVES with established connections among Chemists, etc., to carry a few small lines; liberal commission; Midlands, South-West and South Coast. Full particulars, with type of present lines carried, to 175/232, Office of this Paper.

SA LOON AND BEAUTY PARLOUR PRODUCTS.—Substantial Chemical House, established over a quarter century in the production of high-class Specialities, have decided to commence selling under their own name in future, and invite applications from gentlemen with first-class Wholesale and Retail connections, able to influence immediate sales; territory will only be permanently granted when convincing proof is given of capacity to handle same effectively. State age, territory required, salary and commission, estimated monthly sales, other lines carried, and all necessary particulars (in confidence) to Business Manager, Maison Persey, Ltd., 37 Earl Street, Coventry.

THE DUBARRY PERFUMERY CO. requires experienced, smart young Traveller of good education and address for Kent, Sussex, Surrey; must be well known on ground; good prospects for energetic man. Apply Sales Manager, Dubarry Perfumery Co., Hove.

TRAVELLERS required, with good Retail and Store connections, to carry a well-known and popular selling sundry as a side line. Write, stating area and present employers, P.C.B. 77/37, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Representative, working on commission basis, to represent well-known Proprietary Article in Southern and Eastcru Counties. 175/230, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, Representative, already calling on Doctors, Hospitals and Surgical Appliance and Equipment Dealers, to introduce and sell Rubber "Air Spring" Beds of a special design, already used and highly approved by leading London Hospitals; good commission; state county and district covered; territory reserved on proof of qualification. Paxon, Ltd., 70 Grafton Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1.

(COLONIAL, INDIAN AND FOREIGN.)

FAR EAST.—Wanted, for the Far East, qualified Pharmacist; good experience essential; age not over 30; single; good salary; 4 years' agreement; passage paid out and home. Apply "China," 205/28, Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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A.A.A.—FIRST-CLASS Salesman-Dispenser; 31; tall; 16 years' experience, 10 in West-End; some French and German; trustworthy; excellent references. "Sinapis," P.C.B. 77/32, Office of this Paper.

A.A.—JUNIOR; attending evening classes; competent Dispenser, Counterman, Window-dresser; thorough knowledge Photography; tall; smart appearance; free October. "Pharmacist," 48a The Broadway, Finchley.

A.A.—ASSISTANT, unqualified, age 24, first-class experience, Counter, Dispensing and Photographic, requires post; disengaged. 208/10, Office of this Paper.

A.—QUALIFIED; 21; good experience in Dispensing and Photographic business, Counter, Window, etc. Benn, 5 Second Avenue, Blackpool.

A.—AS Branch Manager or Assistant; young, qualified Scot; London experience; used to heavy N.H.I. work. Apply 207/21, Office of this Paper.

A.—UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 22; 5 ft. 10 in.; smart appearance; competent; energetic; excellent Counterman, first-class Dispensing experience, good Window-dresser; Photography; commence September 15; Cardiff preferred, or Bath, Bristol. "Ciré," 207/8, Office of this Paper.

A.—QUALIFIED Assistant, tall, 26, seeks position with Chemist-Optician in return for some Optical experience; only moderate salary asked (theory B.O.A. already passed); excellent experience West-End and Continent, also Family businesses, both in London and provinces; engagement for October; London district preferred, but not essential. F. Mellows, Pharmacie Folliet, Aix-les-Bains, France.

A.—QUALIFIED man, 31, desires progressive permanency as Manager, quick, good-class Counter trade, within easy reach of Metroland, or with good living accommodation. "Reliable," 207/34, Office of this Paper.

A—DVERTISER, 43, qualified, desires appointment as Manager or Buyer, Drugs and Perfumery; 18 years' highest class West-End experience in similar capacity; used to controlling staff; energetic; conscientious; capable; tall; smart appearance; recommended; disengaged October 1. 209/6, Office of this Paper.

A—DVERTISER, qualified, 24, at present manager, desires change; keen and reliable worker; neat, accurate Dispenser; knowledge of Photography; tall; of good appearance and address; North Staffs-Cheshire district preferred. Write, in strict confidence, full particulars, 210/13, Office of this Paper.

A—Manager; qualified pharmacist, F.S.M.C., F.B.O.A., registered S.C.Q.O.; wide experience; used to staff control; keen, capable, trustworthy; permanency with scope desired. "Spes," 17 Gratwick Road, Worthing.

A—Manager or Assistant; 10 years own London business; abstainer; keen, energetic Salesman; smart Window-dresser; knowledge of Photography; unqualified; disengaged; London or near only. "Chemicus," 74 North Street, Luton, Beds.

A—SSISTANT; 52; experienced Dispenser, Counterman, Prescribing, Photography; single; active; disengaged; unqualified. "Aspirin," 26 Belmont Street, Monks' Road, Lincoln.

A—SSISTANT (lady); quick, accurate Dispenser; Counter and Book-keeping experience; free September 15. "Moody," 5a Cornwallis Gardens, Hastings.

A—SSISTANT; unqualified; whole or part time; 25 years' good all-round experience; moderate salary. "Chemicus," 69 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

ASSISTANT; unqualified; experienced; Locum or permanent; disengaged September 1. "Aspirin," 72 Tremadoc Road, Clapham, S.W.4.

ASSISTANT; active and obliging; 7 years last berth, 12 years former; disengaged; unqualified. 209/10, Office of this Paper.

ASSISTANT (lady); experienced Retail and capable Dispenser; highest references. "C," 7 Dunbar Road, Forest Gate, E.

BIRMINGHAM OR MIDLANDS.—Engagement desired; thorough all-round experience; highly recommended; Locum work undertaken. "Drugs," 64 Hunters Road, Birmingham.

CAPABLE Manager desires position in good-class Business; London or area; fully qualified; Optician and expert Photographer; first-class references. 210/17, Office of this Paper.

ELDERLY, 67, hearing impaired, 10 years last two situations, seeks post as qualified with limited company or other easy berth; payment accordingly; latter part of September or October; highest references. 207/30, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED, qualified Branch Manager; married; 10 years London; 3 years present post. "Chemist," 59 Queen Street, Newton Abbot, Devon.

EXPERIENCED West-End Salesman requires evening duty. "J. O." 10 Victoria Parade, Hayes, Middlesex.

FOR three weeks, September, unqualified Assistant; 21; Part I; experienced Dispenser, Counter, etc. Jaffe, 4 Mansfield Road, Ilford.

FULLY competent Assistant (26), qualified, desires permanency; excellent references and experience; disengaged September 1. Write J. Airey, 24 Avondale Square, London, S.E.1.

HOSPITAL experience wanted by Pharmacist (30); Liverpool district; no Sunday duty; moderate salary. "Pharmakon," 206 Boaler Street, Liverpool.

JUNIOR; just completed apprenticeship; smart, accurate Dispenser, capable Window-dresser and keen Salesman, with Photographic experience; will commence duties October 6. Jones, 98 Hartington Street, Barrow, Lancs.

LADY (Hall) seeks post, September or October; good experience and references; Doctor's or Institution. "Dispenser," 97 Burton Road, Brixton, S.W.9.

LADY desires post, Doctor, Chemist, Institution; experienced (Italy); Book-keeper and Window-dresser. Westbourne Lodge, Harold Road, Clacton-on-Sea.

LADY, 23, thoroughly experienced in all high-class Perfumery and Toilet Requisites, desires post in or near London. 206/27, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, unqualified, used good-class business, expert Saleswoman, seeks change on part time, permanent basis; salary and commission; Brighton, Hastings or Worthing preferred. 207/15, Office of this Paper.

LADY, qualified Chemist, desiring change, would be glad to hear of vacancy about middle September. 207/12, Office of this Paper.

LADY Assistant, age 22. Mr. Phillips, Chemist, Tenby, can recommend his late apprentice; good Counter-hand; disengaged September 20. Replies to Miss C. M. Jenkins, Lamack Vale, Tenby.

LOCUM.—Experienced lady, disengaged August 27, desires post; Doctors, Chemists or Institution. "Dispenser," The Surgery, 12 Lurke Street, Bedford.

LOCUM, relief, part-time; vacant to September; varied experience; competent; reliable; long references; unregistered. "Chemicus," 55 Clarence Street, Gt. Clowes Street, Manchester.

LOCUM; qualified (sold own business); well recommended; middle-age; active; reliable; free September 7. "Chemist," 6 Higher Slade, Ilfracombe.

LOCUM; qualified; knowledge Optics; disengaged now to October 20; low salary; anywhere. "Chemist," "Rosslyn," Wigmore Road, Worthing.

LOCUM, Relief, Manager; "not registered"; 20 years' experience; Panel, Counter, Prescriber, Salesman. "Smart," 130 Scott-Ellis Gardens, N.W.8.

LOCUM, temporary Manager or Stocktaker; abstainer; qualified; experienced; disengaged early in September. "H." 19 Trafalgar Road, Ilkley.

LOCUM; disengaged September 8; qualified; permanency wanted; York district, country preferred. Alec. Whitehouse, "The Larches," Annesley, Notts.

LONDON, Cardiff, Bristol, Plymouth. "Night bell" and (Sunday) post; Part II student; 6 years' Retail; return for part board or wage. "H. M." "Silver Hill," Beacon Road, Herne Bay.

MANAGER or Assistant, qualified 1926, desires change; Manchester or district; 4 years as manager; first-class references. 175/228, Office of this Paper.

MANAGER-ASSISTANT; qualified; elderly; late owner; Roberts, 9 Springfield Road, Nelson, Lancs.

MANCHESTER.—Student, 25, requires part-time engagement; 9 years' city experience, middle class; heavy N.H.I.; commence in October. Carroll, c/o 67 Pinson Road, Willenhall, Staffs. Splendid references.

MANCHESTER District.—Qualified, 35 years' experience, heavy N.H.I.; whole or part time; salary accordingly. "Chemist," 44 Trafford Road, Eccles.

M.P.S., F.S.M.C., 25 years, with first-class London and provincial experience, desires change about the end of September; excellent references. 208/19, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S., 23, desires position as Senior; first-class experience; excellent references; Notts or Derby district preferred. 208/30, Office of this Paper.

M.P.S. (lady), accustomed Manageress; Surgical, Maternity, Toilet, Dispensing Counter; free; Birmingham, Midlands; Locum or permanency. 210/4, Office of this Paper.

PART-TIME position required by male, unqualified, all day, with Monday, Tuesday, Thursday evenings free from 6 o'clock, Part I; age 22. Martin, 61 Finlay Street, Fulham.

QUALIFIED Manager, 31, with extensive experience, seeks change from West-End position; N.W., W., S.W., City or W. suburbs preferred; advertiser desires Management, where full scope is offered to man with ability; free when suited. 209/7, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Chemist, 25, energetic, keen Salesman, trustworthy, at present managing large branch business, desires a change; permanency; Yorkshire or Kent preferred; good references; offers with view to succession entertained. Apply 207/17, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED, 22, desires post, preferably West-End; sound experience high-class pharmacy; Photography; excellent references; free September 1. Pittman, 23d St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, W.14.

QUALIFIED lady, aged 25, requires post, Leeds or district; free after beginning of September. 207/35, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED; 26; permanency; London; high-class experience; Optics, Photography; conversant German; now free. 26 Newick Road, Clapton, E.5.

QUALIFIED lady requires post in London; North preferred; free mid-September; excellent Dispensing experience, references, etc. 208/32, Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Manager, 32, married, experienced Optician, desires position with Chemist commencing or having an already established Optical Department; own outfit if required; excellent references. 209/16, Office of this Paper.

R. A. EVANS wishes to place his Junior (late apprentice) in high-class Dispensing business; good all-round experience, Dispensing, Photography, etc.; age 20; Part I; M.P.S. London Chemist-Optician preferred. Apply Jones, c/o R. A. Evans, 110 Seven Sisters Road, N.7.

UNQUALIFIED; several years' Locum experience; open for engagements. "Radix," 74 Abbey Road, W. Bridgford, Nottingham.

UNQUALIFIED, 19, tall, completed 3 years' apprenticeship, desires situation; West Riding preferred; disengaged. Mason, 86 Louis Street, Leeds.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant; 21; 6 years' good all-round experience; capable Dispenser, Salesman and Window-dresser; excellent references; free September 15. 209/24, Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED lady, Junior, seeks permanency; Counter, Dispensing; in or near London. Apply "Digitalis," 209/30, Office of this Paper.

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WOMAN Dispenser (Hall), last post 27 years, two doctors, desires post with Doctor. Christian, Gleave Street, St. Helens, Lancs.

YOUNG lady, 19, desires to serve Apprenticeship; good Counter experience and references; East Lancashire area. 207/20, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG, qualified desires London post; working-class; 2½ years London; busy Counter and Panel; free September 1. "Phyllosan," 207/39, Office of this Paper.

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A.A.A.—PHARMACIST, age 30, desires change; wishing to represent firm of repute. 203/11, Office of this Paper.

A REPRESENTATIVE, 29, disengaged, with established appointment with well-known house before the winter; prospects of permanency desirable; experienced in all branches of the Wholesale Drug trade; abstainer; steady; reliable; excellent testimonials; own car. L. C. Cole, 16 Sholing Road, Itchen, Southampton.

ADDITIONAL Lines wanted Traveller calling regularly at Chemists, Hairdressers, Stores; Perfumery, Fancy or any good seller; Midlands, North Wales. 209/5, Office of this Paper.

CHIMIST, energetic, age 32, seeks post as Representative; knowledge of Wholesale and Retail; salary and expenses; own car if necessary. "M.P.S." 97 Upper Mulgrave Road, Cheam, Surrey.

ENERGETIC young man seeks post as Traveller; willing to commence inside; some outside experience; good knowledge of trade. 207/5, Office of this Paper.

EXPERIENCED Surgical Appliance Fitter (male) seeks change; many years with well-known hospital contractors. 196/5, Office of this Paper.

KEEEN and competent Traveller, thorough knowledge and large connection Chemists, Hairdressers, London and suburbs, 14 years' experience, Proprietaries, Perfumery and Packed Lines, seeks position early September; salary and expenses basis; highest references; car driver; married; willing to travel southern counties. "Persistent," 208/39, Office of this Paper.

LABORATORY Hand, 23, seeks situation; experienced, Compressed Tablets, Toilet and Medicinal Manufacture, Wet and Dry Counter experience; disengaged. 209/25, Office of this Paper.

PHARMACIST, 31, tall, energetic, hard worker, experienced all branches, desires to represent first-class House. 209/31, Office of this Paper.

TABLETS, Pills, Capsules, Coated-work; thoroughly experienced; now at liberty; home or abroad. "Chemist," 85 Warwick Road, Batley, Yorks.

YOUNG Representative, with established connection among Wholesale and large Retail Chemists of the North of England, wants an additional line; own car; Toilet or Fancy line preferred. 208/33, Office of this Paper.

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TREBLES' for Chemists' Fittings, Shop Fronts, Alterations; new or second-hand. Let us quote for your requirements. Pharmacy Fitters for over a century. 549 Lea Bridge Road, Leyton, London, E.10.

£62 FOR SET OF CHEMIST'S FITTINGS.—8 ft. Drug Fitting, fitted 16 drawers with glass labels and knobs, 10 ft. glass front Counter, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen, Perfumery Case and Desk and Cash Till. Full particulars on request. Always a good selection of Silent Salesmen, Counters, Wall Cases, etc., in stock. F. MAUND & E. BERG (SHOWCASES), LTD., 175/9 and 336 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

£55 FOR PHARMACY FIXTURES.—Drug Fitting, fitted 20 drawers with glass labels and knobs, Dispensing Screen with 6 drawers for labels, etc., Counter, show case front, Counter Case, 2 plate-glass shelves, Wall Case, Perfumery Case and Desk, Gledhill Till. Immense stock in fine condition to select from. Call or write. RUDDUCK, 219 Old Street, London, E.C.1.

£70 —PHARMACY INTERIORS.—10 ft. Drug Range, 6 ft. Dispensing Screen and Counter, 8 ft. glass fronted Counter with Perfume Case and Desk. Fittings of every description. Quotations and illustrations on request. R. TOMLINSON & SONS, LTD., 3 Lionel Street, Birmingham (Actual Designers and Manufacturers of Fittings for Pharmacies).

£76 —Complete Set of modern mahogany Pharmacy Fittings in excellent condition: 10ft. Drug Fitting, with drawers, lockers and cupboards; 6ft. Wall Showcase; 10ft. Counter, with drawers under; 7ft. Dispensing Screen, complete with label drawers under Compounding Counter. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 90-92 St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.1.

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WANTED.

CHEMIST'S SIGN, "Mortar and Pestle," gilt, medium size. State price. Horsburgh, Watton, Norfolk.

GOWER, Chemists' Bookseller, 41 Voltaire Road, Clapham, wants Pharmaceutical Books, including B.P., Pharmaceutical Formulas, B.P.C., P.J.F., Optical Books, Materia Medica Collections.

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In consequence of the recent amalgamation of Messrs. Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., Proprietors of "THE IRONMONGER" and "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST," with The Engineer, Ltd., Proprietors of "THE ENGINEER," the offices of the three journals have been moved to new and more commodious freehold premises, which have been acquired at 28-31 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. The lease of the entire premises at 42 Cannon Street, of which the four well-lighted upper floors have been in the occupation of Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., the Ground Floor and Basement being sub-let to the Aerated Bread Co., Ltd., is in consequence for sale. Alternatively, the four upper floors (which have also an entrance to Garlick Hill), having a total area of about 7,000 ft., would be let. The premises are in good order. Rent £2,000 per annum, inclusive of rates.

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The remainder of the lease, covering a further twenty-five years, of the offices at 33 Norfolk Street, W.C.2, is in consequence for sale. This particularly well-lighted, five-storey building has an area of 8,200 sq. ft., and occupies a site at the corner of Norfolk and Howard Streets, adjacent to the Temple Station, whence Westminster and the City may be reached in a few minutes. The building is of modern construction and has a fine and distinctive elevation. It is in good order throughout. Rent £1,600. Moderate price.

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